WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
Published every Friday Morning, by
PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
$2 50 a year, in advance, or $3 00 if not paid within three months after subscribing.

No subscription received for less than 12 months.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

☞All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed [post paid] to PRICE & FULTON.

Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR.

VOL. 4.---NO. 29.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1848.

TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

WHOLE NO. 185.

Terms for Advertising.

Per square of 16 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square one insertion,			$ 50
do.	do.	2 insertions,	75
do.	do.	3 do.	1 00
do.	do.	3 months without change,	3 00
do.	do.	6 do. do. do.	4 50
do.	do.	12 do. do. do.	8 00
do.	do.	6 do. renewed weekly,	12 00
do.	do.	12 do. do. do.	20 00

☞If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for at the rate of 25 cts. per square for every insertion after the first week.

A deduction of 33⅓ pr ct on adv. bills over $30.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, *cash in advance.*

OUR CIRCULATION.

☞We mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of 1200 HUNDRED COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation. We think that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still THEY *occasionally* speculate trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above *merely* for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 2 P. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Whiteville and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 3 P. M.

WHITEVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOE'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK ROCK CHAPEL and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Tuesday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL.—Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Reed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns by Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on
liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Mrs. C. M. Price,
Fashionable Dress Maker,
Dock Street, first door North of the Odd Fellows's School,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

JOHN D. LOVE.
DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, MATRESSES, &c.,
ROCK SPRING,
Wilmington, N. C.
July 16, 1847—[44-12m

Cronly, Walker & Hall,
AUCTIONEERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C.
REFER TO
P. K. DICKINSON, Esq., H. R. SAVAGE, Esq., G. W. DAVIS, Esq. — Messrs. HALL & ARMSTRONG, JOHN A. TAYLOR, Esq., JOHN WALKER, Esq.
October 15th, 1847.

MYERS & BARNUM,
Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

D. CASHWELL,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 24, 1847—2-tf

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[4

WM. A. GWYER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
B. N. DISBROW, Esq., New York.
ROB'T G. RANKIN, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
October 29, 1847.

L. MALLETT,
Agent for the sale of
Timber, Lumber, &c. &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 5, 1847—[8-y

Thos. Allibone & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
No. 8, SOUTH WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.
Advances made on consignments.
Refer to Messrs. DEROSSET, BROWN & Co., Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 12, 1847. [6-1y]

HOLMES & HAWES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN ALL KINDS OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,
At the stand formerly occupied by Z. Latimer.
February 11, 1848.

SALT—4000 bushels landing and for sale by
Dec. 24—15-tf] R. H. STANTON & Co.

Spring and Summer Medicine.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN the world.—This extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other remedies is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body.

IT HAS PERFORMED MORE THAN 15,000 CURES THIS YEAR.

1,000 cures of Rheumatism.
1,000 cures of Dyspepsia;
2,500 cures of general debility, and want of nervous energy;
3,000 Female complaints and over;
7,000 cures of diseases of the blood, viz:
Ulcers, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c. &c., together with numerous cases of consumption, Liver Complaint, Spinal Affections, &c. This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our Agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, New Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

UNITED STATES OFFICER.—Capt. G. W. McLean, member of the New Jersey Legislature, late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story:

Rahway, January 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the influenza and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles I was very much relieved, and attributed it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration. G. W. McLEAN.

THE EDITOR.—John Jackson, Esq., Editor of the Rahway Republican, published the above certificate, and remarked in an editorial as follows:

The success of Dr. Townsend's preparation of Sarsaparilla appears to be of the most extraordinary character. We publish to-day two certificates in its behalf, one from Capt. McLean, of this town, and one from Rev. Mr. White, of Staten Island, a gentleman well known in Rahway.—Capt. McLean believes the medicine to have saved his life, and Mr. White seems to entertain an equally strong confidence in its efficacy. Intelligent men like these would no praise so roughly what they did not fully believe to deserve it.

SCROFULA CURED.—This certificate was handed in to Dr Townsend's office this week, and conclusively proves that his Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

THREE CHILDREN.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with foul sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under deep obligation. Yours respectfully,
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 105 Wooster street.
New York, March 1, 1847.

RHEUMATISM & THE PILES.

September 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: My wife has been for several years afflicted with rheumatism. She has tried many different remedies to obtain some relief, but all to no purpose. She was finally induced, by seeing your advertisement, to give your Sarsaparilla a trial. We procured some of it from your agent (Mr. Van Buskirk) and it gives me pleasure to state that after using it she experienced great relief, and was in a very short time perfectly cured. I was also troubled together with a man in my employ) badly troubled with piles, and by using a small quantity of your Sarsaparilla, our complaint was completely cured. I consider it one of the best of medicines, and would advise all who are afflicted to give it a trial.
GARRIT GARRAGHANT,
123 Market st. Newark.

Clergymen and Physicians.—As well as thousands of others in all parts of the United States, are continually sending certificates and informing us of the benefits derived from Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

Dr. Townsend—Sir: Some time since you requested my opinion of the virtues of your compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla. I am now prepared to give it. I have used it in my practice and prescribed it for the last few months, and must give it my decided preference over anything of the kind with which I am acquainted, both as to its medical virtues and the reasonable price at which you sell it. In scrofulous affections, cutaneous eruptions generally, dyspepsia, indigestion, costive habits, and liver complaint, I am very much pleased with its effects. In these complaints or any other where scrofula is indicated, I can with confidence recommend it to the patronage of the profession as a valuable auxiliary for removing diseases in some of its most troublesome forms, and to all, as a safe and valuable medicine.
Brooklyn, Nov. 21, 1846. BENJ. WEEKS, M. D.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: Having for some time past been afflicted with a pulmonary affection on my lungs, and a continual pain in my side, owing to evening exposure in travelling after preaching, and finding my disease to increase, with much difficulty of breathing and other alarming symptoms, I was advised by a clergyman, a friend of mine, to try your celebrated Sarsaparilla. I did so, and after taking two or three bottles I found myself relieved. My appetite has been restored. I find myself much stronger, and hope very soon to resume my usual duties. I have been so greatly benefitted by your excellent medicine, I feel it my duty to make known the facts for the benefit of others who may be laboring under the same difficulties that I have been for some time past. Yours, respectfully, SAM. WHITE,
Nov. 22, 1846.] Pastor of Baptist Church, Staten Island.

ALMOST A MIRACLE.

Read the following, and doubt if you can, that consumption cannot be cured. This is only one of the several hundred cases that Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured:

Brooklyn, Sept. 14, 1840.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I was taken, a little over a year ago, with a severe cough and a pain in my side. It increased on me very fast, indeed. I was pronounced by physicians to have the quick consumption. I raised large quantities of bad matter, had night sweats, and sinking very fast: my doctor said he could do nothing for me. I went into the hospital in hope of being benefitted, but was pronounced there as incurable. I was now greatly distressed at the lungs and could hardly breathe; I soon became emaciated, and expected to die; was confined to my bed, and was obliged to have watchers; indeed I cannot give you any description that would do justice to my case. I was supposed by my friends to be past recovery; I had tried a great number of remedies, and all seemed to be to no purpose. I read of some most extraordinary cures performed by your medicine, and to tell you the truth, I suspected there was some humbug in them. But I was induced to try it; I did so, and am very thankful I did. I cannot say that I am entirely well, but am so far recovered as to be about my business, and hope to be entirely well in a few weeks. My cough and pain in the side and night sweats have left me, and raise but very little, and am fast gaining my usual strength. I felt it a duty to give you a statement of my case, to publish if you please.
PETER BROWN, 47 Little street, Brooklyn.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is sovereign and speedy cure for incipient consumption, barrenness, leucorrhœa, or whites, obstructed or difficult menstruation, incontinence of urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of the inherent causes, or produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects upon the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude before taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with healthy offsprings.

Dr. Townsend: My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short time it removed her complaints and restored her to health. Being grateful for the benefits she received, I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, & recommending it to the public. M. D. MOORE, cor. of Grand and Lydius st.
Albany, Aug. 17, 1844.]

Dr. Townsend.—To all whom this may concern: This is to certify, that my wife used one bottle of your Sarsaparilla previous to her confinement, under the most alarming and delicate circumstances, being troubled with the dropsy, swelling of the feet, nervous affections, and very much debilitated. With my persuasion, and the recommendation of those who had used it, she was induced to try it, with little or no faith; and suffice it to say, the medicine had the happy and desired effect, not only in the hours of confinement, but after the expiration of one week of its use, the dropsy and nervous affection gave way to an astonishing degree, and her health is now better than it had been for a long time previous. If this will be of any service to you, or any who doubts the success of the medicine, you are entirely welcome to it. I subscribe myself your most obedient and obliged servant, S. S. JAMESON.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned physicians of the city of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

H. P. Pulling, M. D; J. Wilson, M. D.; R. B. Briggs, M. D.; P. E. Elmendorf, M. D.
Albany, April 1, 1845.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island: Greenport, July 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: It is with satisfaction that I say to you, that I have recently witnessed, in several cases the most beneficial results from your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never with out benefit. In the removal of diseases arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds anything of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c. &c. Respectfully yours, S. C. PRESTON, M. D.

Principal office, 126 Fulton-st, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co. 8 State st., Boston; Dr. Dyott & Sons, 132 North Second-st., Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, druggist, Baltimore; Duval & Co., Richmond; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co., 151 Charter-st., New Orleans; and by principal druggists generally throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

☞For sale, wholesale and retail, by
WM. SHAW, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C.

None genuine, unless put up in the large square bottles, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of S. P. TOWNSEND, and his name blown on the glass. 38-12m

NOTICE.

ALL persons are notified from hunting on my lands, formerly called the Edens lands, with guns, or dogs, or fishing, in any manner whatever. If free negroes or slaves are caught with guns or dogs on the premises, the dogs will be killed and the negroes severely punished.

ALSO, all wagoners, draymen, or cartmen, are notified not to trespass upon any of my vacant lots, from Boundary Street to the Dry Pond, and from thence back to the Newbern Road, under the penalty of the law. MILES COSTIN.
Feb 11, 1848—[22-12m

DR. SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

ANOTHER LIVING WITNESS.—Read with astonishment the wonderful cure performed by Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

Philadelphia, Jan. 25, 1847.

Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir,—In justice to yourself, and a duty I owe to suffering humanity, I cheerfully give my testimony, and declare to the world the most astonishing effects, and the great cure your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry performed on me, under the most unfavorable circumstances. I was taken with a violent cough, spitting of blood, severe pains in the side and breast, which seemed to break down and enfeeble my constitution, so that my physician thought my case beyond the power of medicine, and my friends all gave me up to die; but thanks to you, and the effects of your great discovery, I now feel myself a well man, and raised from a mere skeleton to as fleshy and healthy a man as I have been for years, and shall be pleased to give any information respecting my case, by calling at my residence, Mechanic street, third door below George, Northern Liberties. JACOB PAINTER

Certificates, such as the above, are now daily received from all quarters of the globe.

A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Be cautious to ask for the original Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, as all other preparations from the valuable tree are fictitious and counterfeit. Prepared only by Dr. Swayne, whose office has been removed to the N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia.

The original and only genuine article is prepared by Dr. Swayne, corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by Agents in all parts of the United States, and some parts of Europe.

For sale in Fayetteville, N. C., by SHAW & GARDNER, Druggists and Apothecaries.
Sept 3, 1847—[24-6t1tbm

$20 Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber's plantation, in Sampson county, in December last, his negro man

CAROLINER.

Said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complected. He is probably lurking about the lines of Sampson, Duplin and New Hanover counties, in the neighborhood of Mr. Bryant Newkirk's, where he had a wife at the time the subscriber bought him.

The above reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, in Sampson county; and an additional reward of Forty Dollars will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.
CHAS. H. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., April 23,'47.—[32tf

ODD FELLOWS SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 15th inst.; conducted as during the last year. The rates of Tuition being as follows—for

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Elocution, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Algebra, Popular Astronomy, Drawing and Vocal Music,	$4 00
For all of which studies, books are furnished by the School free of charge.	
For the Languages, Geometry and Surveying,	$7 00

TEACHERS.

Male Department,	Mr. MAGINNEY,
Female do.,	Miss RICHARDSON,
Teacher of Languages,	Mr. LINDSAY.

In connection with the Languages, Students will likewise continue their English studies.

Tickets may be obtained at the office of Col. McRae.
Oct. 8, 1847. 4-tf

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 14th instant, two negro men, named OLLIVER and PARIS. Olliver is about 25 or 30 years of age, about 6 feet high, has a scar on his right arm occasioned by a burn; when spoken to he is slow in answering. Paris is about 21 years of age; about 5 feet 9 inches high; stutters in his speech.

The above named negroes are probably lurking about Wilmington or its suberbs, where they are well known. Forty dollars will be paid for the apprehension of Olliver, and ten dollars for the aprehension of Paris, or the same sums respectively, and all reasonable expenses paid, for the apprehension and delivery of either or both of them to the subscriber, at his residence in New Hanover county, or for their confinement in the Jail of said county, or in any other Jail in this State, so that he can get them. DAN'L S. SANDERS.
Feb. 18, 1848. 23-tf

50 PACKAGES Raisins, best quality;
2 cases Canton Ginger;
2 " Citron; 6 boxes Lemon Syrup;
Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, and all varieties of Spices, ground, of the best quality, for sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

Look at this.

WE offer for sale, at very low prices, and upon the most reasonable terms, a very handsome assortment of fancy DRY GOODS.
Feb 11, 1848] HOLMES & HAWES.

ICE---ICE---ICE!
To the Public.

THE Subscribers beg to notify the Public, that they will again be in Market with a large and constant supply of Fresh Pond Ice, from Boston, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, throughout the season.

Our Ice House will be open every morning, from sunrise till breakfast bell-ring. Ice will also be retailed from Shaw's Drug Store, at all hours of the day. Citizens can procure it at any hour of the night, (in case of sickness,) by calling on Mr. Shaw, at his House, on Second Street, a few doors from Market Street.

We solicit orders from our friends in the country. Ice will be carefully packed, and promptly forwarded.

Thankful for past patronage, we hope again to merit the public support.

We expect to open on the 1st of April.

N. B. A cargo is expected daily.
SHAW & REPITON.
March 3, 1848—[25-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, at Dec. Term 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, of New Hanover County, having qualified as administrator with the will annexed, of Thos. Devane, dec'd., hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and to those having demands against the same, to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. OWEN FENNELL, Adm'r, With the will annexed.
Dec. 24, 1847—15-6m

LIFE INSURANCE!

NATIONAL LOAN FUND
Life Assurance Society of London.
"*A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Orphan and the Widow.*"
[EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.]

Capital £500,000 Sterling, or $2,500,000!
Beside a reserved fund [from surplus premiums] of about $185,000.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George street, Hanover-square, *Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.*

Physician—J. ELLIOTSON, M. D., F. R. S.
Actuary—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq., F. R. A. S.

This institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to the Life Assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid: also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

Persons insured for life, can, *at once*, borrow half amount of annual premiums, and claim the same privilege for five successive years, on their own note and deposit of policy.

Part of the capital is *permanently* invested in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured in case of disputed claims (should any such arise,) or otherwise.

The payments of premiums half-yearly or quarterly, at a trifling advance upon the annual rate.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Those assured for whole term of life are allowed to cross to and from Europe in steamships or first class sailing packets *free of extra premium*, except during the WINTER, when $1 on each cover insured will be required for each passage to $400 extra risk.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.—The remarkable success and increased prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

UNITED STATES BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS—(Chief Office for America, 74 Wall-street)—*New York*—Jacob Harvey, Esq., *Chairman*; John J. Palmer, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq.; James Boorman, Esq; George Barclay, Esq.; Samuel S. Howland, Esq.; Gorham A. Worth, Esq.; Samuel M Fox, Esq; William Van Hook, Esq.; C. Edward Habicht, Esq.

J. Leander Starr, General Agent, and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Acountant, for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Medical Examiners. New York—J. Kearney Rodgers, M. D, 110 Bleecker-street; Alexander E. Hosack, M. D., 101 Franklin-st., S. S. Keene, M. D. 290 Fourth st.
(Medical Examiners attend at 74 Wall st., at 3 o'clock, P. M., *daily.* Fee paid by the Society.)

Standing Counsel—Wm. Van Hook, Esq., 39 Wall-st.

Bankers—The Merchants' Bank.

Solicitor—John Hone, Esq., 11 Pine-st.

An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit o married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April, 1840.

Pamphlets, blank forms, tables of rates, lists of agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office, 74 Wall-st., or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, and British North American Colonies. J. LEANDER STARR, Gen. Ag't. for the U. States & B. N. A. Colonies.

☞The undersigned will cheerfully give all desired information in regard to the above institution. They will receive and forward applications for Insurance.
DEROSSET, BROWN & CO., Ag'ts.
Wilmington, N. C., 26th Nov., 1847. 11-1y

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL AND MERCANTILE SCHOOL.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining counties, that they have opened an English, Classical, Mercantile and Mathematical School, in the town of Goldsborough.

The Senior instructor, Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, is a practical and experienced Teacher, having for the last ten years stood at the head of his profession in Europe, as the many flattering testimonials in his possession will show. William Robinson flatters himself that he is already favorably known in this region, as a teacher who has always been faithful in the discharge of duty, and successful in imparting instruction and would, therefore throw himself upon his old patrons of Wayne, Lenoir, and Edgecombe—in which counties he has spent the last nine years—for a share of that patronage which they always so cheerfully bestowed upon him.

Mr. John Robinson will superintend the English, Mercantile, and Mathematical department, and give instruction in the Italian and French languages—also in instrumental music, if required. Vocal music will constitute a part of the daily exercises of the pupils

Mr. William Robinson will superintend the Classical department.

They have built and fitted up a new School Room, and hope that their effort to establish a School of high literary merit in this rising and flourishing town, will not be in vain. They commence it on individual enterprise, and under the most discouraging circumstances, and rely upon the merits of the Institution alone for support.

The School is now in operation, and those who wish to avail themselves of its advantages, are requested to make no delay in entering, that the classes may be properly and advantageously organized.

For further particulars, apply to either of the subscribers. JOHN ROBINSON.
WILLIAM ROBINSON.
Goldsborough, Dec. 14th, 1847. 16-tf

NEW GOODS.

IN addition to the large and well selected stock of goods purchased from Mr. Latimer, we are receiving by the late arrivals from the North, a stock that cannot be surpassed for beauty, quality and price in the Wilmington Market. We assure our friends and the public, that no pains will be spared on our part to merit their patronage; and we feel confident that all that is required to obtain it is a call from them and a careful examination of our stock. We will be prepared in a few days to offer for sale:

500 pieces assorted prints.
200 " printed Muslins and Lawns.
20 bales brown Domestics, ¾ 4-4 5-4 and 6-4.
10 different styles Bleached Shirting.
Brown Drills, Cotton Osnaburgs.
All kinds of Linen Goods.

A large and well selected stock of Fancy Goods Hosiery of all kinds, Gloves, Ribbon, Bonnets, the most fashionable style, and very low, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

A fine lot of sugar now landing.
HOLMES & HAWES.
March 3,

Perfumery and Fancy Articles.

PHILOCOME OIL, Beef's Marrow, Cassada Oil, Liquid Hair Dye, Maccassar and Bear's Oil, Bandolin for the hair, Jayne's Hair Tonic, Balm of Columbia, Extracts of Heliotrope, Jockey Club Ambergris, Bouquet de Caroline, Jasmin, Magnolia, Chrys. Ess. Soap, Cold Cream, Lip Salve, Roussel's Shaving Cream, Toilet Soap, Lily White, Toilet Powder in gilt boxes, &c. &c. For sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
Jan 28] Druggists and Chemists.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sam Crookshank, or the Medicated Axe.

Sam Crookshank was his mother's pride and father's grief. Having no taste for study or work, he commenced the character of a gentleman. How well this character sat upon him, the honest people of the heighborhood in which he resided, can best tell; and they aver, in the homely language of the place, that it fitted him 'like a shirt on a hoe handle.'

But the condition of a gentleman, however desirous it may be in several respects, is not entirely free from miseries and vexations. It is expensive, without being profitable; and is apt to produce envy, without gaining respect. At least such is the case in the country, where the people get their living by the sweat of the brow, or by some active business or profession. But among other troubles which gentility brings, is that very prevalent disease called Dyspepsia.

Sam Crookshank proved that he had at least one title to the character he had assumed—he was wofully troubled with the dyspepsia. He grew pale and wan; his cheek bones, which had ever been a most prominent part of his face, seemed to project farther than ever; his under lip, which was naturally one of the rather pendant sort, now hung most lackadaisically down; and his calliper legs, which were never the least noticeable part of his person, began to bow out, if possible, more than ever.

'Sam,' said the wondering neighbors, 'what the torment ails you? you look for all the world as ghastly and wo-begone as a December ghost.'

'I—I've got the dispepsery!" replied Sam.

'The dispepsery!' said farmer Whippletree, with a look of contempt—'what might that be?'

'What mought it be?' returned Sam—'why if you do not know what the dispepsery is, you're no gentleman.'

'I hope not, in all conscience,' replied the farmer, 'but I shonld like to know what sort of a thing this is you call the dispepsery.'

'Why, it's a kind of a—sort of a complaint.'

'Umph! so it appears.'

'It's a kind of a—sort of a—as it were—a queer feeling, which I never felt in all my life, until I became a gentleman!'

'It's a right down gentleman's complaint, then. But what is it like?'

'Like! why it's like to make a notomy of me, if I don't git better of it pretty soon.'

'You'd make a monstrous pretty notomy, wouldn't you? But how does your gentility complaint feel?'

'Why, it makes me feel all over solemcholy and down-in-the-mouth like, as if I'd lost all my friends. In short, Mr. Whippletree, it's a kind of a—sort of an affection of the stomach and indigestible noggins, as it were."

'The complaint is in your noggin, I've no doubt,' said the farmer, pointing to his head—'at least it began there—but I can cure your stomach for you, if that's all you want.'

'Gad!' exclaimed Sam, 'can you cure it, though? 'Pon my soul, I'd give any body the promise of a thousand dollars in a minute that would free me from this dreadful dispepsery.—It's the only drawback as it were to gentility.'

'I'll cure you of both, your gentility and your dispepsery too, if you'll follow my advice.'

'Couldn't think of it, no how at all,' returned Sam, pulling up his false collar about his ears—'I like the life of a gentleman, all out, if I could only get rid of the plaguey dispepsery.'

'Go to work, you lazy varmunt.'

'To work! Oh no, Mr. Whippletree, I couldn't think of that—couldn't, 'pon my soul. Anything else that you'll proscribe, in reason, I'll take. But as for work, I've put my veto on that long ago.'

'Then I give you up for one of the Devil's incurables,' returned the farmer, and left him.

Sam resorted to a variety of means to cure his complaint. He ate largely of mustard, cayenne pepper, horse radish, and other sharp and powerful condiments—pushing them to such an extent, that his mouth burnt like fire and his eyes watered again. At the same time he fed enormously on beef, cabbage, and turnips; and topped off with an apple pudding. He also added a little whiskey to his meals, by way of corrective to the sad condition of his stomach But it all will not do. The strong condiments and the whiskey, although they helped him to the destruction of no small quantity of beef, cabbage, and other matters, did not in the least aid his stomach in converting those things into good chyle, for the support and nourishment of his gentlemanly person. On the contrary, they rather tended, in the end, to render his complaint worse and worse.

He next had recourse to all the root doctors and doctresses within fifty miles. He took likewise all the patent medicines he could hear of—the panaceas, the catholicons, and the infallible specifics. He even took a newspaper for the sole purpose of reading the advertisements of new and important medicines, and the certificates of wonderful cures done and performed through the agency thereof. But, after all, poor Sam—or 'Gentleman Sam,' as the neighbors called him—had the dyspepsia as bad as ever.

But though he most heartily hated all study, and from his soul eschewed reading in general, he accidently derived one advantage from taking a newspaper. In looking, as usual, for infallible cures, his eye chanced to meet with the following recipe, from a Down East paper:—

"Take 1 oz. Camphor, 1 oz. Myrrh—pulverize and mix them together. Then bore a hole in the upper end of an axe helve, sufficient to contain the mixture, which put in and stop close. When this has stood 26 hours in a warm place, it will be fit for use.'

Such was the substance of 'the Eastern recipe. But the manner of using it Sam did not much admire. It was no other than this—namely, to get up every morning before the sun, and use the axe—beginning moderately at first, and increasing the exercise by degrees, until the heat produced by his hands should dissolve the mixture within the helve; which, oozing through the wood, should enter the pores of the skin, and so diffuse itself through his whole frame, adding new life and vigor to his enervated constitution.

'A murrain take the work!' said Sam, 'if 'twasn't for that, I shouldn't mind takin' the medicine at all.'

He debated with himself for some days what to resolve upon. Though he disliked the mode of taking it, he had full faith in the medicine, as he had in all sorts of newspaper recipes His father advised him by all means to take it; and so likewise did farmer Whippletree, and the rest of his acquaintance.—The neighbors wished, above all things, to see 'Gentleman Sam,' brought to labor again.

'If I could only get the ingrediencies into the pores of my hand without chopping for it,' said Sam, 'I shouldn't care. But, however, work, or no work, I must take it, for I'm persuaded it's the only thing that'll cure me.'

He accordingly prepared him an axe strictly in the manner prescribed, not omitting to set it in a warm place twenty-six hours before using. His father took care that the instrument should be well ground; and that there should be no lack of materials to work upon, assigned him an acre of the primitive forest, thickly covered with oaks, beeches, and maples, to be cut down and wrought into fire wood.

'Condemn it!' said Sam, as he reached the thick and lofty wood, 'this is a pretty business for a gentleman! But jumping Joseph, it's a good week's work to cut down one of these trees, to say nothing of chopping and splitting it up. And then what the deuce has the ingrediences in the axe helve to do with the chopping, I should like to know. But howsomever, as I said afore, that's nyther here nor there:—it's so set down in the newsprint, and there's no disputing what that says.'

Sam now pulled off his gentleman's coat, and fell too. He worked according to the recipe with a degree of moderation at first; nevertheless he was obliged to slack away in order to recover his wind. He took special care, however, not to let go of his axe for a minute, lest the handle should cool, and thereby he should loose the benefit of what he had already done. Besides getting out of breath, his hands began to get sore, and numerous blisters were seen elevating the skin like puff-paste.

'Consarn it all!' said Sam, as he sat down on a log to rest—'this is a hard medicine. I'd rather take three bushels of the bitterest roots and yarbs that ever grew. This work will kill me, as sure as I live. I may as well die with the dispepsery, as to be cut off in the prime of my days by chopping these infarnal big trees. I'll give it up for a bad job. I never can endure these bloody blisters; besides I'm so tired I can scarce stand on my feet, let alone pegging into the trees like a rotten redheaded woodpecker. Good bye to the chopping! I say.'

As Sam said this, he shouldered his axe, and was about quitting the wood, when a deep voice came, as it were from a hollow tree close beside him, saying—

'S-a-m! S-a-m! stir not an inch, if you do, the devil will have you for certain. Work two hours to-day, and to-morrow be here bright and early.'

'What!' exclaimed Sam, 'if the trees begin to talk, it's time to look about me.'

With that he turned back and fell to chopping again. He continued until his hands nearly wore out, and his strength so exhausted that he could not stand it any longer when he again shouldered his axe, and without being farther molested by the voice of the tree, dragged himself home. He slept soundly that night, not being troubled in the least with dyspeptic dreams. His hands the next day were terribly sore, and he was lame in nearly every joint; but his appetite was good, and he was able to eat his meat without either pepper or mustard.

He would fain, however, have declined going to the wood; but the deep voice was still ringing in his ears, and the Devil seemed, in his heated imagination, ready to catch him.—He once more, therefore, took his medicated axe and repa

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, March 31, 1848.

☞The Editor has been absent during the week.

☞See fourth page.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—We are under many obligations to our friends of the *Petersburg Republican*, for a copy of their paper of the 29th instant, containing Telegraphic despatches of the Foreign news brought over by the Caledonia. Through our friends alluded to above, our citizens *here*, were placed in possession of news of a very important nature, on Wednesday afternoon last, received by no other house in this place.

☞An obituary notice from Long Creek, intended for this day's paper, came too late for publication to-day. It will appear in our next.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

Late accounts from Queretaro represent the Mexicans as being not particularly hurried in their movements for restoring peace between the two countries. But a few members of Congress had appeared. In the meantime, by that singular fatuity which seems to have possessed all our commanders, at the moment when the war had become for the first time burdensome to the enemy, we have agreed not only to suspend hostilities, but the collection of the confiscated revenues necessary for supporting the army, and even politely to vacate the premises of all the election districts, when the sovereign citizens of Mexico meet to organize their government, which, as it happens rather more often than is usual with us, will, we trust, prove not only a frequent, but a very wholesome, exercise to our troops during the cessation of active operations, besides affording the ambitious an occasional prospect of having to fight their way back to their former quarters. Notwithstanding the doubts expressed by many of high authority in such matters, we expect to see the treaty ratified by the Mexican Senate. There are two clauses in it which alone will ensure its success in Mexico—the withdrawal of the American Army, and the payment of money from the American Treasury. In these two, the cunning of our treacherous foes will see funds for raising new armies, and room for the establishment of recruiting stations. Some such considerations, doubtless, operated in the passage of the ten regiment bill. It is a great mistake to supose the rulers of Mexico capable either of appreciating our kindness or dreading our arms. With all the obstinacy of the Spaniard, they combine characteristics of depravity, cunning, and dishonesty, eminently peculiar. We should not be surprised to hear, in the course of a few months after the ratification of the treaty, that the "illustrious" Santa Anna had been again elected President, and was marching to the North with an army of fifty thousand *greasers*. This large class of persons, who, in most other countries are engaged in cultivating the soil, or pursuing industrial and mechanical arts; degraded by poverty, indolence, and vice, form in that unhappy region a floating element of discord and war, which, actively intelligent in nothing but wickedness, may be bought cheap by any man of means, for any imaginable purpose. Previous to this war, our intercourse with Mexico was about as extensive as we have now with Kamschatka. We became, however, introduced against our will, and our disgust has increased with acquaintance. In conquering her, we have entered a rotten house, and started a hive of wasps, who will never be quiet short of annihilation. This war has increased the number of banditti ten-fold. On the withdrawal of our troops there will be no security for persons or property, and it is not improbable that men of desperate fortunes will pave the way to selfish aggrandizement in the renewal of division between the two countries.

What will be the ultimate result? It is the destiny of our people to occupy and inhabit this whole continent, and for evil or for good, it will shortly be fulfilled. There is a Providence above, whose wonderful hand may be traced in all these dispensations. The people of the United States were only yesterday a few weak colonies, trembling for their liberties, and struggling with their wants. The wilderness has been peopled—the mountains levelled—cities built—States founded—time and space annihilated—and while the world of Europe is sinking from famine, or rioting in rebellion, peacefully, almost spontaneously, grows here the food that supplies the universe, and wider and farther spreads the tide of civilization. What folly to talk of "Nation" and "National," of an "American" feeling or certainty of limits, or boundary to the Union under which we live. There is nothing to justify it. We are not a nation, but a union. Our people have not even a name, and never will be known as such, but rather as the originators of a system of which they form the nucleus in America, and the example in Europe. Our citizens are wisely composed of the people of all countries, that patriotism with us may cease to be selfishness, and expand into universal love. Wherever they live and work—wherever they breathe or think—among the snows of the pole or beneath the equator, there is our country. Our citizens and our principles are our country, and they are destined for ubiquity. Neither vain nor visionary is the expectation that the whole world may yet live under the same system, joining its separate States in Union only when contiguity, individual weakness, or similarity of population and manners, makes the union advantageous or desirable.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.—One of the most numerous and respectable public meetings we have ever witnessed in Wilmington, assembled at the Masonic Hall on Friday night last. The officers of the new Company having reported that every effort was exhausted for raising private subscriptions in the town, and that the amount necessary to be raised here fell short some $50,000, Col. McRae submitted a proposition calling upon the town for aid in supplying the deficiency, which has been referred to a public town meeting, to be called for the purpose. A committee was appointed to prepare a statement of the finances of the town, and the meeting adjourned. During the evening the meeting was addressed by Gen'l McRae, and H. L. Holmes and David Fulton, Esqs.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we learn that a meeting will be held at the Court-house, in this town, on Tuesday evening next, April 4th, to take the subject of the Manchester Road into further consideration.

PRACTICAL FREEDOM.—We had the pleasure of announcing in our extra of Wednesday afternoon, the grateful fact of the establishment in France of Republican government, and its immediate recognition by the leading powers in Europe. History, it seems, has taught something to the latter, and we hope too that its lessons will not be lost on the former.—Much as we would desire to be assured of so important a conclusion to the efforts of the friends of constitutional liberty everywhere, our sympathies with the French nation would particularly induce it in favor of her people They were our first and earliest friends in the period of our own Revolution, and our conduct and progress have ever since exercised a wonderful influence over her destinies. But we fear that not all the experience of former errors, and the horrors to which they gave rise, will secure her exemption from another failure, although they may check the growth of similar extravagances. The great mistake in French politics arises from their conceptions of liberty, and their association of its character with that splendid abstraction of which the Greek and Roman poets dreamed and sang. The French are peculiarly an imaginative, impulsive people. Liberty, with them, is too much an ideal form—a creation of fancy—an angel that appears with azure and transparent veils—a thing so airy, pure, and inapproachable, that it seldom survives the coarse light of every day truth. To make such a thing permanent and useful, it must be more practical. We must strip it of its *couleur de rose* and clothe it in homespun. This, for France, must be an affair of time. Freedom, for her, is neither practicable nor desirable. We mean, of course, that freedom which is defined to be the unfettered use of all the powers of Nature;—nor, if we are not misinformed, is she yet ready for that we enjoy, which consists merely in lawful exemption from unlawful restraints. That ultimate perfection of government to which we are tending, namely, universal suffrage and citizenship, cannot be reached but by long education and political habit. Even restrained as it is with us, the citizens of Europe must be content to aspire to it by slow advances and gradual acclimation. That happy system under which we prosper cannot be reached *per saltum*.

We have described the French notion of liberty. We shall conclude with our own. In surveying its aspect, we cannot suppress the suspicion that, though also representing a woman, the drapery conceals the sinews, if not the person of a man. Liberty with us, is eminently a masculine—a flesh and blood angel. She is with us everywhere, in our walks and hotels, our public halls and court-houses, as well as in our closets and home. She smokes, and she chews; she eats and drinks, as mortals do; but like immortals, never sleeps. She is seen in the shoes and stockings that, blessed be God, every body wears; in the butter that is salted; the cheese that is not made with goat's milk, and is within the means of all; in the houses of the poor, which all have chimneys. She is a travelling angel,—she spreads her wings in the papers of our Free Press, and floats over a continent; she rattles on the Rail Road; and, like a homely angel, is heard in the locomotive that coughs at N. York, snorts at Philadelphia, and sneezes in Washington. Nor is she wanting in celestial attributes; for, with an eye like Jove, she flashes on the wires of Electricity, and penetrates space; strong as Mars, she ploughs the deep with her steamers, and batters down walls with her cannon.

☞The foreign news received by telegraph at Petersburg and Charleston, and copied into our paper to-day, is confirmed. The news in detail was received by yesterdays mail. We cannot give further particulars to-day.

GENERAL LANE.—It is, perhaps, not generally known that this gentleman is a native North Carolinian. Ever since the battle of Buena Vista, his name has been quite prominent. He commanded the division sent to the relief of Col. Childs at Puebla, and fought the battle of Huamantla on the way. After relieving Childs, in the space of three months he had been engaged five times with the enemy, carrying three cities. His untiring energy in the pursuit of the guerilleros, is acknowledged to be superior to that of any other officer in the service. Those who know the General, say that he will rise at any time of night, light his cigar, and with a dozen dragoons, ride fifty miles in pursuit of the enemy, returning with an excellent appetite for breakfast. The Southerners in the Army call him Marion, in allusion to a well known revolutionary character, in whose peculiar partizan mode of warfare the General seems to delight, chasing the *greasers* with the same relish with which he is said to enjoy a fox chase on his estate in Indiana.

We refer to the Mexican news in this day's paper for a short account of his last excursion against the guerilleros.

ALAMANCE, A NORTH CAROLINA TALE.—We desire to express the high gratification with which we have perused this book. We hope the success of the author will induce him to continue to instruct and amuse his readers with a series of these excellent and truly North Carolina productions. There is a world of unexplored incident in our State History, which only needs the hand of a man like Mr. Wylie, and a proper encouragement from the public, to render it one of the most interesting in the Union. Again, we wish the author of Alamance God speed, and hope he will be encouraged to pursue his laudable and even patriotic labors.

MEETING IN DUPLIN.—We regret exceedingly, that the proceedings of the Democratic Meeting, held in Duplin, on Tuesdy last, have not been received at our office. We had the pleasure of being present, and can say that it was one of the largest meetings of the kind which we have ever seen in Duplin. Mr. JAMES PEARSALL presided, and STEPHEN GRAHAM acted as Secretary. Twenty delegates were appointed to the State Convention, and fourteen to the District Convention to be held in Wilmington, on the 25th of next month.—We will publish the proceedings in our next.

PROFESSOR DEBOW.—We observe with pleasure that this gentleman, well known in the commercial and literary world as the Editor of "The Commercial Review of the South and West," has been appointed to the Chair of Commerce in the University of Louisiana. At a special meeting of the Alumni Society of the College of Charleston, several resolutions complimentary to Mr. DeBow were adopted. This mark of respect on the part of so learned a body, are as honorable to them as they must be grateful to their former associate.

THE TWO WHIG CANDIDATES.

Once upon a summer's day,
Halting 'twixt *two* stacks of hay
There chanced a hungry ass.
What strange things come to pass!
The beast, long doubting which to choose—
Starved to death, and *both* did lose!

We suppose the ineffably pure junto which, about this time every year, settles the affairs of the world at Washington, has decided who shall be appointed by the Whig Convention 12th President of America.

We are amused with these "unanimous appointments," which, like a wag's *extempore* speech, or Beau Brumel's careless cravat tie, are always prepared and arraying long beforehand. Nothing like it, gentlemen; saves long talk and trouble.

Shall the standard be borne by the noble Harry? Or shall its folds, crowned by the laurels of Buena Vista, be waved over the old wheelhorse, Rough and Ready? Verily these are momentous questions. Happy the patriot Monroe, who has not lived to see "principles not men," reversed by those who pretend to follow his footsteps and imitate his example. Who can claim for General Taylor more than we now freely, candidly, yield to him! He is a soldier, who, in the darkest hour of his country's peril, by superior discipline, native courage, and undaunted energy, achieved a victory without parallel. We feel grateful to the General, and would rather add more than his due, than substract one iota from his praise. But how long has it been since the soldier's capacity for being President was measured by his successes in war. There were some shrewd doubts about Harrison, and yet the good people elected him, all errors in his title being cured by the verdict, and the certainty that Clay would, after all, be the man elected. So we, too, put Old Hickory in power, but our country has never produced a more superior mind, and upon that, principally, was he elected. If Taylor be elected Chief Magistrate, then, instead of political economy, teach our youth to study scarps, mines, blinds, curtains fosses, and other, the glorious art of war. Dear Uncle Toby! For getting all the while the sayings of the poet—

"There exists
An higher than the warrior's excellence.
In war itself, war is no ultimate purpose,
Adventures wild, and wonders of the moment
These are not they, my son, that generate
The calm, the blissful, the enduring mighty!"

Who wrote Gen'l Taylor's despatches?—Answer that! They were written for him, were they not? It is the duty ex-officio of the Adjutant, you may know, to compile and prepare the official despatches in all cases, and with all Generals. Put that in your pipe and smoke it!

Now, of the gallant, glorious, Henry Clay, we wish to speak with all possible respect.—There is no man who, in comparison with his claims, ought to be mentioned by the Whig party, and yet they mean to throw him aside if they dare do it.

Why do they prefer Taylor? Is it because the General is more available?—because he has never been known to express any positive opinion, except that he is a *Whig!*—a Clay Whig!—that, whenever folks become too inquisitive, like Dogbery, he simply "wags his head, and looks wondrous wise?"

We confess we would, even at the risk of defeat, prefer to do battle against Henry Clay. There is a noble independence and boldness in his views, and in his manner of expressing them, which, if they do not always persuade our judgment, enchains our esteem. When he leads, we know for what—against whom we fight; and our convictions become stronger, when even his great genius cannot change our principles. With Taylor, we fight a shadow and no man.

ELASTIC BANDS, &c.—Mr. Pierce, at the Book Store, has for sale, among other useful things, several varieties of manufactured India Rubber, comprising bands for keeping papers together, bottles air tight, and doors shut; patterns for tailors; gloves for gentlemen; pocket books, and ready-made India Rubber breeches. A lawyer now has no excuse for losing his briefs; apothecaries must not complain of drugs being spoilt by exposure. Preserves will always be preserved, and ladies dresses never "ruined;" while the whole community will walk like Moses, dry shod, and dry coated, through any quantity of bad weather. This is a great age. The Telegraph is to be established over all the Continent; a Rail Road is to cross Niagara, and "wet jackets" are to be known only by tradition!

For the Journal.

MEETING AT LISBON.

In pursuance of notice, a portion of the citizens of New Hanover, Bladen and Sampson Countis convened at this place on Thursday, the 23d of March. On motion of Charles Henry, William O. McArthur, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and George W. Robinson, Esq., Secretary.

On motion of James Kerr, the Chairman appointed a Committee consisting of P. Murphy, Charles Henry and James Kerr, to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

The Committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the improvement of Black River Narrows is a work of increasing magnitude and importance, and it is imperative upon those interested to adopt some decisive and energetic measures for its accomplishment. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint five Commissioners to superintend and contract for the improvement of Black River Narrows, to whom subscriptions for the work be made payable, whose duty it shall be, to solicit and procure, through agents and their own exertions, subscriptions for the same, and that they report at Clinton, on Tuesday of May Term next, of Sampson County Court, to an adjourned meeting, the *amount* subscribed; that they view and examine, and and submit a *plan* for the work, and report the probable amount of its cost.

Resolved, That, in the event of a deficiency of subscription for this object, this meeting recommend that application be made to the next Legislature for a Charter Company, to accomplish this important and desirable work.

On motion,

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to convene at Clinton, on Tuesday of May Term next, of Sampson County Court.

The Chairman appointed the following Commissioners: William Faison, John Boykin, Charles Henry, Benjamin R. Newkirk and Jno. D. Beatty.

On motion,

Resolved, That the publishers of Newspapers in Wilmington, be requested to insert these proceedings in their journals.

WM. O. McARTHUR, *Ch'n.*
GEORGE W. ROBINSON, *Sec.*

ARRIVAL of the CALEDONIA.

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER
From Europe.

REPUBLICANISM ESTABLISHED IN FRANCE.

LOUIS PHILIPPE IN ENGLAND!!

THE MARKETS, &c. &c.

From the Petersburg Republican of 29th inst.

The following despatch announcing the arrival of the Steamer Caledonia was received at our office yesterday about half past 1 o'clock. It gives but a meagre outline of the news brought over by the steamer, but enough to show that it is very important and to produce a feverish anxiety to get the details. These we shall hasten to lay before our readers as soon as we receive them.

RICHMOND, March 28, 1½ P. M.

The steamer Caledonia has arrived. Republicanism is established in France—her independence acknowledged by England, Belgium, Switzerland, and Austria, and other surrounding nations. Louis Phillippe and other Royalists in England. All Europe is tremendously agitated, and the people are leaning towards Republicanism. No more fighting in France—soldiery favored people. Italy turning towards a Republican form of government. Riots in London, Liverpool, and Belgium. This is the most important news that has ever come from Europe. Money depressed.

Breadstuffs unchanged—nothing of Cotton. More anon.

SECOND DESPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday 28 March, 1848, Half past 3. P. M.

The Foreign news by the steamer has had a depressing effect, and unsettled the New York Philadelphia and Baltimore markets.

PER CALEDONIA.

American Flour in bond at Liverpool and London is quoted at 27s 6d a 28s.

Cotton has declined ½.

Provisions are without change.

Corn is quoted at 27s.

Wheat—8 shillings per 70 lbs.

The Eastern Mail has arrived, and confirmed the news by Telegraph.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The Charleston *Courier* of Wednesday last contains Telegraphic despatches of the news received by the above arrival. In addition to the despatches above, we find the following in the *Courier:*

"The principles of the Revolution had extended throughout the whole of France, and all the departments were going in favor of a Republic.

"All the titles had been plucked from the nobility, and the House of Peers abolished.

"A decree for a National Convention has been issued, on the assembly of which the Provisional Government will resign the functions to the Permanent Government which may be established by it.

"Universal suffrage and vote by ballot are to govern the elections

"The French funds have fallen enormously. All was quiet at Paris on the 9th of March, and the new Government was progressing finely in the work of reform.

"The workmen were striking for higher wages."

NINE DAYS LATER FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of the Great Western at New Orleans.

SANTA ANNA SUPPOSED ON BOARD.

By the arrival of the British steamship Great Western at New Orleans, on the 22d instant, from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 18th instant, we have received, through the Charleston Courier, dates from New Orleans up to the 23d instant We extract the news from the Picayune of the 23d. It will be found interesting. The Great Western brings letters and papers from Vera Cruz up to the day of her sailing.

It is said that Gen'l Twiggs expresses great anxiety to visit the United States, he having been five years absent from his family.

The Free American of the 17th instant, announces the death of Lieut. Col. Allen, of the 2d Infantry. He had but recently arrived in Vera Cruz, on his way to join his regiment in the interior. He was attacked by bilious fever, and died at 8 o'clock, P. M., on the 16th.

Santa Anna has applied to General Twiggs, through Colonel Hughes, for permission to pass through Vera Cruz and out of the country. A special express from Jalapa reached Vera Cruz the evening of the 16th inst., with the application, and as the General at once granted the permission asked, it was supposed the Ex-President would arrive there in a day or two.

A report is current in the city that the steamer was detained at Vera Cruz from the 17th to the 18th, to receive Santa Anna on board, and that he is in truth a passenger on her. We mention the rumor, but without putting confidence in it. At all events, it was not known to the passengers with whom we have conversed.

A large train was on its way down from the city of Mexico when the Great Western left. It was at Jalapa the evening of the 16th inst., but a private express was sent through the same night to Vera Cruz, by which we received our correspondence given below.

It will also appear from one of our correspondent's letters that the officers detailed upon the court of inquiry have arrived in the city of Mexico, and that they were to commence their proceedings on the 15th of this month. We must content ourselves with this general reference to the interesting letters of "D. S.," which abound in information.

We have seen a private letter from the city of Mexico dated the 14th inst. The Mexican and English couriers arrived there on the 12th from Vera Cruz. There was nothing talked of at the capital but peace. It is said that foreign merchants are more displeased at it than any other class, dreading as they do the insecurity which will follow the reinstatement of Mexican rule.

A merchants' train which lately went up from Vera Cruz to Orizaba was stopped by the guerrillas and the merchants forced to pay a very heavy duty on their goods.

We infer from an article in the Free American of the 17th inst., that Gov. De Soto (Governor of the State of Vera Cruz) was shortly expected on a visit to the city of that name or its vicinity.

El Ingenio, published at Morelia under date of the 9th inst., says: "A revolution has just broken out in Guadalajara, against the Government of the Union, against peace, and in favor of Gen. Santa Anna." This we find in the Star of the 14th—the latest paper from the city of Mexico. A revolution in the powerful State of Jalisco has long been apprehended. That Department has long been a hot bed of revolutions. Should this news prove well founded, it bodes no good to the cause of peace, but we hope Santa Anna may be well out of the country before the revolution reaches a crisis. In the North American of the 14th we find the following paragraph, which favors the idea that Santa Anna will leave the country:

Santa Anna and Paredes.—The Monitor states that there is a rumor afloat that Santa Anna and Paredes had made up their minds to issue a joint pronunciamento in San Luis, but this, he adds, cannot be so, as two cats could not live in the same bag, and that a person worthy of credit has assured him that he has seen a letter from Santa Anna to a friend desiring him to place money for him in the island of Jamaica.

The Star of the 9th says Senor Quijano, one of the armistice commissioners, had gone to Cuernavaca, with instructions from the Government to make use of every means in his power to suppress the Indian rebellion in that vicinity, which we have before mentioned.

The North American of the 10th inst. has accounts of a revolution in Guatemala. If that paper be accurately informed, Gen. Carrera has been deposed from the presidential chair, and the Vice President is acting in his place, and endeavoring to put down the insurrection.

Several officers anticipating no further active service, have resigned and returned home with the train which left Mexico on the 6th inst., in charge of Col. Black, of the Pennsylvania Volunteers; and others have returned on leave which will not terminate until either peace is made or the armistice ended.

It is said that Gen. *Lane* came over on the Great Western. The correspondent of the Picayune of the 9th inst. says, that on his, (Gen'l L's,) arrival "from his last expedition, letters informing him that the great flood of the Ohio had made sad havoc with his plantation in Indiana, sweeping off all his stock.—Before going he addressed the following to the troops who were with him on his last expedition:"

HEADQUARTERS 1st BRIGADE, 2d DIV. VOL., City of Mexico, *March* 5, 1848.

ORDERS.

The general commanding this brigade has had the good fortune to command Col. Hays's Texan Rangers and Major Polk's cavalry battalion in several expeditions, and he cannot suffer himself to be thought unmindful at his departure of their eminent services under him.

So far as it may be proper for him to express, he assures them all that no troops ever behaved better in battle or upon the march, than they have behaved. He is proud to have commanded them and to have shared their entire success and honor. For their courage, obedience and promtpness he tenders them his sincere thanks.

The general can never forget the strong personal attachment evinced towards him by the officers and men upon all occasions. He parts from them with deep regret—compelled to absent himself for a time by the condition of his private affairs. That they may long wear their laurels, enjoy distinguished prosperity, and finally return in peace and honor to their homes, their families and their friends, is his ardent and parting wish. By order of Brig. Gen LANE:

G. E PUGH, Capt. 4th O. V., Aid-de-Camp.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 13, 1848.

In a letter I wrote you on the 8th inst., I inclosed a copy of an armistice concluded at Guadalupe on the 2d. In my letter of the 8th I briefly adverted to the armistice, in terms of censure. More mature reflection has fixed me in the opinion I then expressed in relation to it, and the army, so far as I have been able to canvass its opinion, is unanimous in pronouncing this the most onesided "military convention" we have had during the war.

From the tone of the papers received here from the United States, but little doubt exists that the so called treaty will be ratified at Washington, and we suppose the great question with you now is, "will it be ratified by the Government at Queretaro?" It is as difficult to answer this question now as it was a month ago, and, judging from the inactivity of the President, and allowing him to be sincerely desirous of peace, the presumption is that he is awaiting intelligence of the ratification of the *projet* at Washington, to make an energetic effort to assemble a quorum of Congress and to obtain its approval. The friends of the Administration justify his inactivity in this manner, and say if Congress were assembled before the treaty comes back from Washington, his strength in the body to obtain a ratification would be frittered away by the debates and quarrels of its members upon subjects of minor importance, & it would break up in a row. This is plausible enough. I do not doubt the President's sincerity, but the uncertainty of ratification here consists in his ability, first, to bring together a quorum, and next to exercise sufficient influence to control the requisite majority. He has at Queretaro, in Toluca, in this city, and scattered through the country now, between sixty and seventy members, ready, it is said, to meet whenever the treaty is returned from Washington with the approval of our Government, but he considers it necessary to hold elections for other members, in some if not all the cities and States occupied by our army, not only to secure a quorum, but to secure the assembling of a much larger number, in order that his opponents and the opponents of peace may not defeat his object, either by non-attendance at Queretaro, or, if there, withdrawing from Congress when the question is put, and break the quorum. This last is a common trick in Mexican Congresses, and among the members who avow their willingness to go to Queretaro, and who are there, some ten or twelve are reported to be either opposed to peace or inimical to the administration.

You will see by the extracts from the papers which I send you, that insurrectionary movements against the government at Queretaro still continue to break out in the State of San Luis Potosi, notwithstanding the efforts of the Governor to suppress them, and it is also said that Paredes is there fomenting rebellion. Santa Anna, also, although it is reported he has applied through the Mexican government to General Butler for a passport to leave the country, and has obtained it, we hear, at one time, is on his way to San Luis Potosi to head a revolution, and at another, that he is at Tehuacan again, with eight hundred men, prepared, at the first opportunity, to upset the existing government. His power, however, is now of the feeblest, and it may be, if he has such a force, he is waiting the withdrawal of our army to re-establish himself in power.—Alvarez, too, has, by the seizure and imprisonment of Gov. Alaguibel, and by numerous acts of disobedience, manifested contempt for the power of the government, and has been playing the tool of Santa Anna, which he will doubtless continue to do so long as required, although he has of late expressed himself willing to obey the government. You will notice too, that the replies of the Governors of the States to Rosa's circular in relation to the treaty are various. Some demand the publication of the treaty; a few express themselves desirous of peace, and in such manner as lead to the supposition they will favor almost any terms that can be obtained, while others openly avow themselves war men. Problems in Mexican politics are always difficult of solution, and never more so than now. Notwithstanding, however, the demoralized state of the country, and the apparent indifference of the great body of the population to peace or war, if the history of the past be a guide to the future, Pena y Pena, by a *judicious* use of the two millions and a half which is to be advanced him by the parties here pecuniary interested in peace, can overcome an opposition of so many conflicting elements, and obtain a Congress to ratify the treaty. Yet, in this it is impossible to say what will occur in a day, a week, or a month.

Generals Towson and Cushing, and Colonel Belknap, members of the Court appointed to enquire into the difficulties between Generals Scott, Worth, and Pillow, and Col. Duncan, arrived here yesterday, together with Captain Ridgely, the Judge Advocate, from Puebla.—They were escorted by a company of Louisiana Mounted Men. Capt. Besancon came up with the escort. The Court met this morning and transacted some preliminary business with closed doors. Day after to-morrow the Court meets again, when the first case to be taken up will be chosen, and the next day the examination of the witnesses will commence. Col. Childs came up from Puebla with the Court. He intends to return in about a week. D. S.

For the Journal.

MR. EDITOR—Having examined the report of the proceedings of the United States Medical Convention, held in Philadelphia, in May last, and having perceived that all the States were represented, excepting North Carolina and the three youngest States in the Union, I can but feel that it is more than time that we should arouse from our lethargy in the Old North State, and effect something to retrieve her character, and place her in her proper position in the Medical world. I am induced to make this suggestion by the fact (which cannot be disguised,) that perhaps no other State in the Union of her age, and enjoying the same abilities, has done so little towards the improvement of the science of Medicine, within her own borders, as North Carolina. For the last two years, I have fondly hoped that a Medical Society would be formed, if for no other purpose than that our State might be properly represented in the general Conventions. However, I shall for the present forbear making further remarks, my chief object being, at this time, to invite the attention of others, equally *willing* and *more able*, to carry out such measures as are so much called for to shield the community in this quack-ridden State. Your most ob't serv't, M. D.

New Hanover County, March 22, 1848.

FHIRTIETH CONGRESS, 1st SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

SENATE.—Mr. Cass gave notice that after the loan bill should be disposed of, he should move to take up the bill to raise additional volunteers.

Mr. Bradbury reported a bill to increase the efficiency of the navy.

A resolution encouraging the use of American hemp in the Navy, was adopted.

A bill from the House providing for a loan of sixteen millions of dollars, was taken up, and some slight amendments adopted.

Mr. Atherton, chairman of the finance committee, gave a detailed statement of the financial condition of the Treasury, and its wants to meet contingencies for the current year.

Mr. A. having concluded, on motion, the Senate went into Executive session.

Mr. Webster has the floor to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Cummins, of Ohio, asked leave to submit a resolution tendering the sympathies of the Congress of the United States to the people of France and Italy in their present struggle; but objection being made it was not received; unanimous consent being requisite.

The deficiency bill, as it came from the Senate with amendments, was referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

The House then resumed the debate on the motion of Mr. Clingman to reconsider the vote by which the correspondence between the War Department and Generals Scott and Taylor, and the State Department and Mr. Trist, was referred to the committee on Printing, to inquire into the propriety of printing an extra number of copies.

Mr. Inge deprecated the spirit of party evinced by the whig members of Congress. They seem to have lost sight of the country in the effort to form party issues. He denied that the correspondence was garbled, as charged by Mr. Clingman; and he defended the administration.

Mr. Vinton obtained the floor, and on his motion the pending question was laid upon the table.

Mr. Haralson from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution, which was passed. It is of interest to discharged volunteers, and is as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That, in all cases of application for bounty land warrants, under the act approved Feb. 11, 1847, the honorable discharge of the applicant, showing that the same was predicated on a Surgeon's certificate of disability, shall be considered as satisfactory evidence to the Commissioner of Pensions that the disability was incurred in the course of the service.

The House, in committee of the whole, took up the Indian Appropriation bill. Debate ensued

The committee rose in the disposing of the subject, and the House adjourned.

WASHINTTON, March 23

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Atherton, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill authorizing a loan of sixteen million dollars; when

Mr. Webster spoke about two hours and a half in opposition to the raising of more troops, and the acquisition of foreign territory. He was against the treaty, because it embraced such a cession of territory on the part of Mexico, as he believed that a peace might have been obtained without such cession. He stated that if the treaty were not ratified, it would probably be owing to the demand for territory, as the retention of his native soil was one of the strongest feelings of a Mexican. In the admission of new States from the new territory, he saw the overthrow of popular representation on an equal basis in our country, and the probable overthrow of our government.

On motion of Mr. Hannegan, the bill was then passed over informally, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business; after which, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The committees were called for reports in pursuance of the regular order, and some debate was had upon a proposition to appropriate five hundred dollars for the funeral expenses of the late Mr. Hornbeck; which was voted down.

The Senate bill to remit the duties on books, maps, and charts, imported for the use of the Congress Library, was passed with an amendment reported from the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Senate amendments to the deficiency bill were then considered in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Stephens in the chair, when sundry amendments were agreed to, and reported, in which the House concurred; and then the Senate amendments, as thus amended, were concurred in; whereupon, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 24.

SENATE.—On motion it was

Ordered, That when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday.

The Senate proceeded to consider the amendment of the House to the Senate bill to exempt from duty books, maps, &c., imported for the Library of Congress; and the amendment was concurred in.

The Senate proceeded to consider the amendments made by the House to the bill further to supply the deficiency in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848. After some little discussion, the Senate receded from all its amendments, and agreed to the amendments introduced by the House.

So that the bill has finally passed.

On motion by Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill granting a pension to Patrick Walker, who was severely wounded in Mexico, having lost one arm and the hand of the other. The motion was agreed to, and the bill was considered and passed—ayes 25, noes 9.

On motion by Mr. Atherton, the loan bill was then taken up; and, on motion by Mr. A., the amendment prescribing the manner in which the bids shall be opened, was amended by the addition of these words: "And no proposals shall be withdrawn after they have been received at the Treasury Department."

Mr. Niles submitted an amendment providing that the loan should be divided and payable at specified times; but before any question was taken on the amendment—

On motion by Mr. Hannegan, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After some time the doors were re-opened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—After the presentation and reference of joint resolutions of the legislature of the State of Mississippi, relative to the location of certain lands; to the Mississippi rifles, and the Mississippi regiment battalion in New Orleans; to the importation of adulterated chemicals and medicines; and relative to a change in the system of transporting the mail; the private calendar was taken up in committee, and several bills of a private and local character were considered, reported, and passed.

The correspondence with Great Britain on the subject of reciprocity of trade between her Majesty's government and the United States, was communicated by the President, in compliance with a resolution of the House, and ordered to be printed.

The names of pensioners placed on the roll during the past year, were communicated from the War Department, and referred to the Printing Committee.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 25.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The bill for the relief of Capt. Henry M. Shreve, and for the relief of David Myerle, were considered in committee, (Mr Gayle in the chair;) and being reported to the House without amendment, the former was laid on the table, and the latter put upon its engrossment and passage.

A majority and minority report, on the case of the contested election from the sixth New York congressional district, came in from the committee on Elections, and were ordered to be printed—the majority reporting in favor of the contestant, (Mr. James Monroe,) and the minority in favor of the sitting member, (Mr. Jackson.)

The House then adjourned till Monday.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

SENATE.—After the presentation of petitions, &c., Mr. Cass gave notice that he should, to-morrow, move to take up the bill providing for an adjustment of the claims growing out of the Fremont expeditions in California.

The loan bill was then taken up.

Mr. Niles then went into a lengthy review of the commercial, financial, and agricultural condition of the country, to show how it was suffering under past legislation; and anticipating farther embarrassments in all these branches, he deprecated an increase of the national debt—but should vote for the bill.

Mr. Niles having concluded, Mr. Atherton made a brief response, and said he was pleased to know Senators had concluded to postpone speeches, that this bill might be acted upon, and to express their opinions when a bill for raising volunteers should come up.

Mr. Davis, of Mass., inquired of Mr. Atherton, if the financial matters of government should be summed up at this time, the amount found to be required for the past year would not amount to $100.000,000?

Mr. Atherton said he could not give a positive answer—it would depend upon circumstances connected with the treaty, &c.

Mr. Clayton offered some amendments providing for redeeming the loan; and the bill was laid aside.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—On motion of Mr. Harralson, the resolution to refund to individuals the amounts advanced by them to volunteers before and after being mustered into service, was made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

Mr. Boyd moved that the bill from the Senate, providing for ten additional regiments be taken from the table out of order, for the purpose of reference to the Military committee.

Objection was made. Mr. Boyd moved a suspension of the rules; which motion was negatived—yeas 89, nays 87, (it requiring two-thirds.)

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up in committee of the whole on the State of the Union. A long debate ensued, but finally the committee rose, and some amendments concurred in, and the House adjourned.

DR. PEERY'S

VERMIFUGE OR "DEAD SHOT," FOR WORMS.—A highly valuable preparation, capable from the promtitude of its action, of clearing the system in a few hours of every worm.

This preparation has the peculiar advantage of not only destroying every worm, but also of producing a healthy action of the stomach and other organs of digestion, thereby relieving many complaints arising from a derangement of the digestive organs.

BALTIMORE, June 30, 1846.

I certify that Dr. Peery's Dead Shot is the best Vermifuge of the present day, for after using several others without effect, I was induced to make trial of this, and the result was an immediate discharge of worms; in the first case 30, in the second 15, and in the third 9 worms: subsequent operations brought away more, and in all 135 worms from one child. The result is the perfect restoration of my child to health.

ANN LEPSON STEWART.
Corner of Cove and Raborg street.

Price 25 cents per vial.

Prepared by Dr. H. F. Peery, and sold by A. B & D. SANDS Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by Wm. SHAW, Wilmington, N. C, and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

SILENCE THAT DREADFUL COUGH!

THE lungs are in danger, the work of the destroyer has been begun, the cough of consumption hath in it a sound of death.

ARE YOU A MOTHER? Your darling child, your idol and earthly joy, is now perhaps confined to her chamber by a dangerous cold—her pale cheeks, her thin shrunken fingers, tell the hold disease has already gained upon her—the sound of her sepulchral cough pierces your soul.

YOUNG MAN, when just about to enter life, diseases sheds a heart crushing blight over the fair propects of the future—your hectic cough and feeble limbs tell of your loss of hope, but you need not despair. There is a balm which will heal the wounded lungs, it is SHERMAN'S ALL-HEALING BALSAM.

Mrs. Attree, the wife of Wm. H. Attree, Esq. was given up by Dr Sewall of Washington, Drs. Roe and McClellan of Philadelphia. Dr. Roe and Dr. Mott of New York. Her friends all thought she must die. She had every appearance of being in consumption, and was so pronounced by her physicians—Sherman's Balsam was given and it cured her.

Mrs. Garrabrantz, of bull's Ferry, was also cured of consumption by this Balsam when all other remedies failed to give relief—she was reduced to a skelleton. Dr. A. C. Castle, Dentist, 281 Broadway, has witnessed its effects in several cases where no other medicine afforded relief—but the Balsam operated like a charm. Dr. C. also witnessed its wonderful effects in curing Asthma, which it never fails of doing. Spitting Blood, alarming as it may be, is effectually cured by this Balsam. It heals the ruptured or wounded blood vessels, and makes the lungs sound again.

Rev. Henry Jones, 108 Eighth avenue, was cured of cough and catarrhal affection of 50 years standing. The first dose gave him more relief than all the other medicine he had ever taken—Dr. L. J. Beals, 19 Delancy-street gave it

Mrs. Loomis,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the ladies and gentlemen of Wilmington that she will give two Lectures upon Mesmerism and Clairvoyance, at Mozart Hall, on Friday and Saturday Evenings, March 31st and April 1st, 1848, with a variety of wonderful experiments that must be seen to be believed. She will also examine cases of disease by somnambulist, price $5, and make phrenological examinations with charts, price $2. Admission to Lectures, 50 cents.

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 23d instant, by John B. Croom, Esq., Mr. Jesse R. Mott, to Miss Martha W. Rooks.

In Bladen county, at the residence of Mr. Thos. Lane, on the 23d instant, by the Rev. Dr. Drane of Wilmington, Robert P. Hall, Esq., of Georgia, to Miss Mary D. Ashe.

In Sampson county, on the 16th instant, Mr Archibald Mathis, to Miss Narcissa W, daughter of the late Bennett W Ballard.

DIED.

At Long Creek, in this county, on the 20th ultimo, Mr. David Bloodworth, aged 54 years.

In Sampson county, on the 11th instant, Mr Killber Faison, aged 48 years.

In Duplin county, on the 17th inst., Mr. James P. Davis, one of the Commoners from that county in the last General Assembly. Also, on same day, Lafayette Houston, son of Mr. Sam'l Houston, aged 16 years and 9 months. On the 18th, Mr. Hardy Bryant, aged about 70. Also, on same day, Mr. James Sullivan, aged about 60.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 30.

BACON—Receipts have been somewhat light since this day week. See quotations.

CORN—We hear of no arrival per vessel since our report of last Thursday.

FLOUR—No change, and arrivals light.

LARD—Stock fair and price firm.

HAY—Received 100 bales North River hay. Sold at 75 cents

LUMBER—We hear of but very few sales of river Lumber—see quotations. Very dull.

TIMBER—There is a fair stock of Timber on the market. Our quotations represent the state of the market relative to prices.

MOLASSES—87 hhds. have been received since our last report, and a portion has been taken at 19½ cents, in lots to suit.

NAVAL STORES—The receipts of Turpentine have been extremely light during the past week. Prices have maintained much firmness, and we retain our former quotations. The market is clear or nearly so. *Spirits Turpentine* has declined, and last sales are reported at 29 cents. We quote at 29 a 30 cts. *Tar*—Rather inclined upwards. Last sale at $1 33 in the water, and we hear that $1 35 has been offered. The market is clear.

PEAS—A fair stock of Cow Peas in store. See quotations.

SHINGLES—Are extremely dull. Sales to-day as low as $1 per M. for a fair article.

Sales of cargo of brig Oil Zack from N. Orleans: 225 bbls. Whiskey, at 26c, 90 days; 10 hhds. Bacon at 7 c, cash; and 50 bbls. Mess Pork at $12 per bbl.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 28.—Cotton 7 to 7½. Flour has advanced; s lls at 5¼ to 5¾. No other change to notice.—*Observer.*

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—Sugar 2½ to 5 cts; Molasses 18 to 20 1-2; Corn 30 to 40; Bacon, hams 5½ to 7, sides and shoulders 3 to 4½; Lard 5½ to 6; Whiskey 18 to 19½.

BOSTON, March 22—*Naval Stores.*—The foreign advices are unfavorable for Spirits Turpentine, and market quiet. Small sales have been made at 45 a 47c per gal, 9 mos. In Tar sales continue to be made at $2 a $2 25, 6 mos., and Rosin at 80c. for common, and Pitch at $1, 6 mos.

NEW YORK, March 25—*Naval Stores.*—Immediately preceding the arrival of the Cambria, $2.75 per 280 lb. was accepted for about 3000 bbls. Washington and Newbern Turpentine; since then the market has again been inactive, though 1 a 2000 bbls. have changed hands at the same price. Spirits Turpentine in a wholesale way, continues dull, and prices have further receded; sales of a few hundred barrels having been made at 38 cents, cash; there is rather more inquiry from the trade, and considerable sales have been made at 38 cents, cash. Common Rosin is in good demand, and we notice sales of about 2500 bbls. North County at 72 a 75 cents, and 500 Wilmington at 82½, delivered. We notice sales of 7 a 800 bbls. North County Tar a $1,75 per bbl delivered.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED

March 24—Brig Florence, Hopkins, New York, to Barry, Bryant & Co.

Brig Nonpariel, Brewer, Portsmouth, N H, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Brig Clarissa, Watts, New York, to W *B* Giles & Co.

Brig Porto Rico, Staples, Providence, R I, to W O Jeffreys.

Brig David Duffell, Collett, New Bedford, to G W Davis.

Schr Thorn, Wainwright, N York, to W O Jeffreys.

Schr Olive, Smith, New York, to E J Lutterloh & Co.

Schr E S Powell, Powell, New York, to G W Davis.

Schr Dirigo, Pettingill, New Port, R I, to Harriss & Russell.

Schr A J DeRossett, Brewster, New York, to R W Brown.

Schr Brilliant, Pigot, Onslow county, N C, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Schr Margaret Jane, Davis, Lake Landing, N C, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

25—Schr Ann Somers, Somers, Philadelphia, to Harriss & Russell.

26—Schr Jack Downing, Parker, Onslow county, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Schr Sarah Ann, Haley, Shallotte, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Schr S Morris Waln, Beaston, Philadelphia, to E J Lutterloh & Co.

27—Brig Eangtier, Park, Matanzas, to Potter & Sidder.

Schr W H Hazard, Saunders, Charleston, to Harriss & Russell.

Schr Martha, Davis, Shallotte, to G W Davis.

28—Steamer Evergreen, Rush, Fayetteville, to John Banks.

Steamer Rowan, Burt, Fayetteville, to J C Latta.

29 Schr Old Zack, Muldrun, New Orleans, to G W Davis.

Brig Lydia Farnham, Farnham, Baltimore, to Crouly, Walker & Hall.

30—Brig Osage, Mollison, ——, to G W Davis.

CLEARED.

March 24—Schr Jonas Smith, Davis, New York, by R W Brown.

Schr Falcon, Parritt, Boston, by G W Davis.

Schr Pactolus, Simmons, Washington, N C, by J R Blossom.

Sloop Dolphin, Harker, Washington, N C, by J R Blossom.

25—Brig Belle, Myers, New York, by G W Davis.

Schr P B Savery, Weldon, Philadelphia, by Harris & Russell.

Schr Madonna, Barry, Boston, by Barry, Bryant & Co.

Schr John Potts Brown, Crockett, Philadelphia, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Br Schr Thomas Pierson, Thompson, Nassau, by G W Davis.

27—Brig Alpine Treat, Martinique, by E Dickinson.

Brig Dale, ——— Ames, Frankfort, Me, by ——— do.

Brig Seaman, Blackman, Richmond, Va., by E J Lutterloh & Co.

Br Brig James willington, Kelly, Tobago, by G W Davis.

Schr Harrison Price, Beaston, New York, by E J Lutterloh & Co.

Schr Valhalla, Chase, Boston, by G W Davis.

Schr Sarah Louisa, Tolson, Boston, by E Dickinson.

Schr Margaret Jane, Davis, Middleton, N C, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Schr Repenter, Barker, Boston, by Harriss & Russell.

Brig Dudley, Eustis, Port au Prince, by Wm. B. Giles & Co.

Brig Fox, Marston, Guadaloupe, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.

29—Brig Frances Lonisa, Whitmore, Bath, *Me*, by E Dickinson.

Schr M Marion, Morse, Little River, by G W Davis.

Schr Thorn, Wainwright, N York, by W O Jeffreys

30—Schr E S Powell, Powell, New York, by G W Davis.

Steamer Rowan, Burt, Fayetteville, by J C Latta.

Steamer Evergreen, Rush, Fayetteville, by John Banks.

To Planters!

THE subscribers have received a large stock of heavy Plantation Cloths, consisting in part of Linen Burlaps and heavy Russia Oznaburgs; striped and plain Cotton Oznaburgs; blue Denims and Drills; Columbian, Marlborough and Monterey stripes. Also, heavy English, French, and American Cottonades, which will be sold at a very small advance on New York cost.

M31] HOLMES & HAWES.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	$ 8½	a	$ 9
Middlings,	7½	a	8
Shoulders,		a	7
Hog round,	7½	a	8
Western,	6	a	7
BEANS—Per bushel—White,	1 00	a	1 25
BUESWAX—Per pound,	20½	a	22
BUTTER—Per pound,	18	a	20
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess,	10 00	a	10 50
Do Prime,	7 00	a	10 00
Bef. on the hoof, per cwt.,	4 50	a	5 50
CORN—Per bushel,	57	a	65
Meal,	75	a	80
COFFEE—Per pound,			
Rio,	7½	a	8
St. Domingo,	7	a	7½
Laguyra,	8	a	8½
Cuba,	7½	a	8
COTTON—Per pound, none.			
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	11	a	15
Sperm,	33	a	36
Adamantine,	31	a	33
FEATHERS—Per pound,		a	37½
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	7 00	a	7 50
Fayetteville,	6 50	a	6 00
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	75	a	80
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	7½	a	8
Western, none		a	
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel	75	a	1 00
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,	8 00	a	8 50
Wide, do.	5 50	a	6 00
Scantling,	5 00	a	5 50
Timber, Mill,	4 00	a	7 50
Shipping Timber,	8 00	a	9 00
MOLASSES—West Indies,	19½	a	20
New Orleans,		a	23
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	12 —	a	13 —
No. 2,	7 50	a	8 50
No. 3,	4 —	a	—
NAILS—Per pound,	4½	a	5
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.			
Yellow Dip Turpentine,	2 15	a	2 25
Virgin Dip,	2 15	a	2 25
Hard—		a	1 15
Tar,	1 30	a	1 33
Pitch,	90	a	1 00
Rosin—No. 1,	1 —	a	
No 2,	60		70
No. 3,	40	a	45
Spirits Turpentine,	29	a	30
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	—	a	1 14
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,	55	a	1 00
Black Eye,	65	a	70
Cow,	55	a	65
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	13 00	a	14 00
Prime,	9 00	a	10 00
Fresh,	6 50	a	7 00
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	3 25	a	3 50
Rough—Per bushel,	80	a	86
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,	22	a	25
Liverpool—sack,	1 20	a	1 50
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	5
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	1 00	a	1 50
Contract,	4 —	a	5 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,	32	a	34
Gin,	33	a	35
Whiskey,	26	a	30
Apple Brandy,	37½	a	40
STEEL—Per pound,	12½	a	25
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough,	12 —	a	16 —
Dressed,	— —	a	— —
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	— —	a	— —
Dressed,	10 00	a	12 50
SUGAR—Per pound.			
New Orleans, none		a	
Porto Rico,	6½	a	7
St. Croix,	6	a	6½
Loaf,	11	a	13
TALLOW—Per pound,	7	a	8
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,	2 50	a	3
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a	22
WINES—Per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	2 50
Port,		a	3 00
Malaga,	—	a	—

NOTE—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c; say on lumber 50c to $1 per M: tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS!

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	35	a	—
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	50
Rice, per hundred lbs., gross,	15	a	—
Cotton, per bale,	$1 00	a	
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	50	a	—
Tobacco, per Hhd.,	$3 —	a	4 —
Flax Seed, per cask,	90	a	—
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	$6 00	a	8 —
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	40	a	—
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	60	a	—
Tar, per bbl.	40	a	—
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.,	6 —	a	8 —
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,		a	6
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	55
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl,	65	a	70
Lumber, per M.,	7 00	a	8 00

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium 1 per cent.
" " " New York, " 1 " "
" " " Boston, " 1 " "

New Spring
MILLINERY GOODS.

MRS. BRAMLET respectfully informs the Ladies of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that she has just received from the North her SPRING and SUMMER stock of MILLINERY and STAPLE GOODS. Her stock has been laid in with great care, and comprises the largest assortment ever before offered in this market. Her goods are offered for sale at lower rates than similar articles can be bought at any other Millinery Store in the place. She deems it unnecessary to state in an advertisement the various articles she has for sale, but respectfully invites those in want of any article in the Millinery line to give her a call at her store on Front near Market street, and examine her goods before purchasing elsewhere.

March 31, 1848—[29-tf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, A. D. 1848.

William A. Wright & Joshua G. Wright, vs. Pasqual M. Luciani. — Original Attachment—Levied upon sundry goods, wares, and merchandize, & upon household and kitchen furniture.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case resides beyond the limits of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him: On motion, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court and replevy said property, or the same will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiffs' claims.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k.
March 31, 1848—[29-6t [Pr. fee, $4 37]

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. March Term, A. D. 1848.

Oliver and Augustus Wetmore, vs. Pasqual M. Luciani. — Original Attachment—Levied on a certain lot at the Rail Road Bridge near the Depot; also on a store on Market street, south side, adjoining the lot of John J. McMillan on the west, and Thos. H. Wright on the east.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case resides beyond the limits of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him. On motion, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court and replevy said property, or the same will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiffs' claims.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k.
March 31, 1848—[29-6t [Pr. fee, $4 37]

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.
March Term, A. D. 1848.

Charles W. Bradley, vs. James F. DePeyster and Richmond Whitmarsh. — Original Attachment—Levied on Lot No. 166, letter B, (except the burying ground thereon;) and also on a Lot on the south side of Henderson's Alley.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State, or so absconds or conceals themselves that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon them: On motion, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court and replevy said property, or the same will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's claims.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k.
March 31, 1848—[29-6t [Pr. fee, $4 37]

AUCTION SALE.

BY CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

Two Negroes.

WILL be sold the 1st of April, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a. m, at Exchange corner, two likely fe male slaves. Terms accomodating.

March 31, 1848

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE,

First Door in R. W. Brown's New Buildings, on Front Street, a few Doors from Market Street.

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal patronage which they have received, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now receiving a large and general supply of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.

Superfine blue and black Broad Cloths; Drab D'Ette; Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres; Blue, black and gold mixed Sattinetts, Plain striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans, Bl'k satin and fancy Vestings; Marseilles Vesting; White and plaid Linen Drill; Brown and Slate Linen Drill; Fancy, plaid, and striped Cotton Drill;

Cravats and Stocks; Carpeting, a good supply; Irish Linen & Lawns; Bleached and brown Shirting; 10 4 bleach'd Sheeting; Bed Ticking and Apron Checks; Table & bird eye Diapers; 8-4 brown damask do 8-4 white do do Damask Table Covers; 30, 32, & 34 inch Scotch Gingham Umbrellas; Silk & Cotton pocket Hdkfs.

FOR LADIES WEAR.

New style of plaid Silks; Fullard do Colored, plaid, & striped Silk; Plain black do Bombazine, large supply; French Robes; do Habbits; do Collars; Ginghams, well assort'd; do Lawns; Colored Borages; Black do Plain and pluid Alpacca; Silk Warp do Borage Shawls; do Scarfs; Ladies Cravats; Edgings and Insertings; Fancy spring and summer prin's; Silk & Cotton Parasols;

Crape Lisse; Colored Tarleton; Swiss, Mull and Book Muslin; Plaid & striped do Jaconet and Cambric do; Bonnets, new style; Bonnet & Cap Ribbons; Wreaths and Flowers; Muslin Skirts; Black and colored silk Fringe; Ladies col'd Kid Gloves, do do silk do Black & white English silk Hose; do raw do Bl'k, colored, and white Cotton Hose; Misses' colored do; Clasps, Beads, and Tassels;

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices.*

We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.

JOHN KYLE & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., March 31, 1848—3-y

IN STORE—10 hhds Porto Rico Sugar; 5 do Muscovado do; 5 do clarified do; 10 bbls Stuart's clarified do; 10 boxes double refined loaf do; 5 bbls crushed do; 30 do New Orleans Whiskey; 10 hhds Cuba Molasses; 50 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee; 10 do Government Java do;—pale and dark Cognac Brandy; Madeira and Port Wines; for sale low by

M31] HOLMES & HAWES.

RAPHAEL'S

PATENT ELASTIC BANDS,

Warranted not to be affected by the Cold or Heat of the various Seasons or Climates.

THESE RINGS or BANDS are used instead of Tape or String, for holding Papers and Parcels of every description.

One of these Rings is instantly placed round a packet of papers, a roll of maps, prints, music, &c., holding the same firmly and securely, saving the time and trouble of tying, yet allowing of very great addition or reduction without any loss of compactness.

They are well adapted for Garters, (a size being selected which requires little stretching;) also for the waist and different parts of the body; Surgical bandages, and for a variety of Surgical and manufacturing purposes.

These Bands are also very suitable for fastening the covers of preserve and pickle jars, bottles, &c.

In addition to the above, there is a great variety of uses, too numerous to mention, for which these Bands may be applied with advantage, and new applications will constantly suggest themselves when in use.

☞ Sold by L. H. PIERCE, Bookseller, Wilmington, N. C. [29-3m]

Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats!

THE subscribers are now opening the largest and best assortment of Summer Hats ever offered in this market.

10 dozen high crown Panama Hats, extra wide brims, a splendid article,
50 dozen Leghorn Hats, sing'e and double brims, colored and plain, men's, boys' and infants' sizes, a great variety of style and quality, and
300 dozen Palm Leaf Hats, embracing every size and quality.

The above goods are for sale on the most reasonable terms, in quantities to suit the purchaser. Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to examine our stock, as we offer great inducements at wholesale. MYERS & BARNUM.

March 31, 1848

NEW YORK
Furniture Warehouse!
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber begs respectfully to inform the citizens of Wilmington, and the public in general, that he has opened the new fire proof building on Front-street, near the corner of Market, where he intends keeping a general assortment of *well made*

CABINET FURNITURE,

superior in quality to any ever yet brought to this market, which he will be constantly receiving from his father's extensive manufactory in New York, he having carried on the business in that city for the last 30 years. Feeling confident of giving entire satisfaction in all cases, and by charging *reasonable prices*, he hopes to meet with a share of public patronage

Those about buying Furniture will find it to their advantage to call and examine his stock and prices, previous to sending North or elsewhere for the same.

Among the assortment will always be found—Bureaus, both plain and marble tops; Sideboards, Wardrobes, French Bedsteads, marble top Wash Stands, Hat Stands, Dining, Tea and Centre Tables, Sofas, Divans, Ottomans, &c.

Mahogany, Black Walnut, Curled Maple and common Chairs, in great variety.
Hair Mattresses, Bolsters, and Pillows.
Also WRITING DESKS, of every description.
☞ Furniture packed safely for transportation.

F. CLARK.

March 24, 1848—[28-6mis

To the Public.

THE subscriber having been appointed, at the last Term of New Hanover County Court, an Inspector of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS, takes this method to inform those persons who may have any business in the above line to be transacted, that he will at all times be pleased to receive their custom. He hopes, by strict attention to business entrusted to him, that he will receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞ Orders addressed to him from the country promptly attended to. J. E. BUNTING.

March 24, 1848—[28-3m

Administrator's Sale.

ON the 13th day of April next, will be sold at the late residence of Thomas Devane, dec'd, the following negro slaves, viz:—Lucinda and her two children, John Taylor and Holloway, Hannah, Eliza, and Evilina. Terms of sale, six months credit, purchasers giving notes with approved securities.

OWEN FENNELL, Adm'r.,
With the Will annexed.

March 24, 1848—[28-4t

BACON—4,000 lbs. N. C. Sides & Shoulders, just received per Rail Road, and for sale by March 24 HOWARD & PEDEN.

BOXES SOAP and STARCH, for sale by [Jan 28] WM. A. GWYER.

BUTTER.—10 kegs best Goshen Butter, just received. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—25 Kegs Goshen Butter; 30 Boxes Cheese; received per brig Belle and for sale by D. W. WOOD.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—25 kegs Goshen Butter; 20 boxes Goshen Cheese; received per schr G W Davis, and for sale by Jan 21, 1848—19-tf] D. W. WOOD.

CORDAGE—10 Coils assorted Sisal Rope, for sale by McKELLER & McRAE.

COFFEE—40 bags prime Rio Coffee; 15 bags prime Laguira Coffee; just received and for sale by McKELLER & McRAE.

COW PEAS, COW PEAS.—2000 bushels just arrived from Plymouth, for sale by March 24 G. W. DAVIS.

CANAL FLOUR—25 bbls best quality fresh ground Flour; 25 half do do do do do; 10 quarter bbls Flour; 20 boxes Buckwheat. For sale by Feb 25] HOWARD & PEDEN.

CANAL FLOUR.—20 barrels extra Canal Flour 10 half do. do. do., just received and for sale by feb 18. CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

COTTON YARN—12 bales assorted numbers, for sale by McKELLAR & McRAE.

CLARET WINE.—10 boxes St. Julien Medoc Claret. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

COW PEAS—100 bushels; for sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

COW FEED! COW FEED!—100 bushels Wheat Bran, an excellent article for stock of all kinds, put up in sacks of 3 bushels each, and for sale at 25 cents per bushel, by Jan 28] WM. A. GWYER.

DUCK AND CORDAGE—For sale low at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

DR. CRAIN'S SPINO ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER—a decided improvement. For sale by WM. SHAW.

FOR SMITHVILLE.—From and after this date the steamer Culhoun, Capt A: May, will leave the wharf, foot of Market street, every Saturday afternoon at 2½ o'clock, returning Monday morning at 7 o'clock. Passage 50 cents each way. Freights at vessel rates;—for freight or passage apply at the office of CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

March 3, 1848—[25-tf

FULTON MARKET BEEF—10 half bbls. Beef; 20 Tounges; 200 lbs. smoked Beef, for March 3 sale by WM. A. GWYER.

FULTON MARKET BEEF—10 half barrels Hunt's best; 25 Smoked Tongues; for sale by Feb 25] HOWARD & PEDEN.

FLOUR—20 bbls superfine Fayetteville Flour; 25 bbls and half bbls Canal do For sale by McKELLAR & McRAE.

FOR SALE LOW.—10 Boxes Lee's Mould Candles; 20 Boxes Raisins; 20 Half do do; 5 Bbls Cider; 25 Bags Rio Coffee; 5 Hhds retailing Molasses; 15 Bbls Planting Potatoes; 5 Bbls Rum; 10 Bbls Whiskey; 10 Bbls Gin. WM. A. GWYER.

FLOUR—60 barrels Fayetteville Flour, just landed, and for sale by feb18 CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

FRESH CRACKERS.—10 cans Boston Crackers; 20 boxes Soda do.; 20 bbls. Pilot Bread; 5 half bbls. Sugar Crackers; 5 do. do. Lemon do.; 5 do. do. Pic Nick Butter do. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

FLOUR—35 bbls Canal Flour, received per schr R W Brown, for sale by D. W. WOOD. Jan'y 21, 1848—[19-tf

FLOUR—30 bbls. Fayetteville Flour, just received per Steamer Evergreen, and for sale by March 10 HOWARD & PEDEN.

FISH.—Salmon and Mackerel, in bbls. and kits. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

HAY.—150 bales prime Eastern Hay in Store, and for sale by G. W. DAVIS. March 24

ICE.—The first cargo of the season has come to hand. Customers supplied at the Ice House. SHAW & REPITON.

March 24,—[28-tf

JUNIPER SHINGLES—50,000 Juniper shingles, for sale by March 3 CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

JUST RECEIVED—5 hhds Porto Rico and Muscovado Sugar; 2 do clarified New Orleans Sugar; 30 bags Rio Coffee; 15 bags Laguira Coffee. For sale by Feb 18] McKELLAR & McRAE.

LIME—Thomastown Lime, in lots to suit, for sale by D. W. WOOD. January 28, 1848—[20-tf

MOLASSES! MOLASSES!!—The cargo of schooner Lenity, a prime article, expressly selected for this market, daily expected from Cardenas. For sale by G. W. DAVIS. March 24

LEMONS—50 boxes to arrive per Athalia. For sale by D. W. WOOD. July 21, 1848—[19-tf

MESS PORK, MESS PORK.—20 bbls just received per Schr. Wm. T. Dugan, and for sale at lowest market price by March 17 Wm. A. GWYER.

MEAL—100 bushels Fresh Meal, for sale by Feb 18] McKELLAR & McRAE.

MEAL, HOMMONY, &c.—125 Bushels supr. Fayetteville Meal; 25 Bushels Water Mill Hommony; 20 Bbls Fayetteville Super. Fine & Cross Flour; 2000 lbs. New Bacon; 12 Sutton's Ploughs; for sale by E. J. BERNARD. Feb'y 4, 1848.

MOLASSES.—Bright, heavy new crop Cuba Molasses, in Hhds. and Bbls., suitable for retailers & family use; for sale by WM A GWYER.

MOLASSES.—20 bbls new Cuba Molasses, for Jan 21] sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

NORTH CAROLINA HAY—50 bales Crab Grass Hay; 50 do. Cut Rice, very superior; 50 do. Rice Straw; 200 bushels Sweet Potatoes. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

NORTH CAROLINA LARD—10 bbls. prime N. C. Lard, just received per Rail-road, and for sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

NEW BACON—NEW BACON.—I have in store a superior lot of new Bacon, well cured, and of choice flavor, To see it, is to purchase. F4 WM A GWYER.

OATS AND EGGS—150 dozen Eggs, fresh; 100 bush Oats; just received and for sale by Feb 25] McKELLAR & McRAE.

OAKUM.—10 bales Oakum. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

PLOUGHS—A lot of A. B. Allam's & Co's superior No. 14 Ploughs; just received and for sale by McKELLAR & McRAE. January 14, 1848

PLANTING POTATOES, for sale by March 3 WM. A. GWYER.

PALE ALE.—10 boxes Pale Ale. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

PLANTING POTATOES—175 bbls Yellow, and 150 bbls White Planting Potatoes, in fine order. For sale by D. W. WOOD. Jan 28, 1848—[20-tf

SUGAR.—Just received per schooner Ustaluga, 64 barrels prime Porto Rico Sugar; for sale March 24 by G. W. DAVIS.

SUGAR—10 bbls best St. Croix Sugar; 10 bbls clarified do; 10 bbls crushed do; 10 bbls powdered do; 10 boxes Loaf do. For sale by Feb 25] HOWARD & PEDEN.

SODA BISCUIT, Butter and Sugar Crackers, in store and for sale by Jan 28] WM. A. GWYER.

SUGAR—12 bbls clarified Sugar; 3 hhds Porto Rico do; just received and for sale by March 31 McKELLER & McRAE.

SALT—2000 bushels heavy Alum Salt, for sale March 31 by McKELLER & McRAE.

SEGARS.—Woolsey's Loaf, Crushed, Pulverized and Ground St Croix and Porto Rico Sugars; received per brig Belle, and for sale by D. W. WOOD.

THE cargo of schooner Old Zack, comprising Bacon Sides and Shoulders, Mess Pork, Lard, Molasses and Whiskey, momently expected from New Orleans. For sale by G. W. DAVIS. March 24

WHARFAGE—Persons wishing to land Turpentine, Tar, Lumber, or other produce, can find room by applying to Feb 18] McKELLAR & McRAE.

WHITE LEAD—12,000 lbs., just received and for sale by Nov 12, LIPPITT & WILKINGS.

WHISKEY.—50 barrels N. O. Rectified Whiskey. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN

10 BALES Blue and White Spun Cotton. [M31] HOLMES & HAWES.

HAMS AND LARD.

5000 LBS. Bladen Hams; 11 Bbls. and 27 Kegs Bladen Lard; for sale by D. W. WOOD. January 28, 1847—[20tf

Notice---Just Received.

10 BOXES Buckwheat; 6 boxes Catsup; 10 bags Laguyra Coffee;
10 " Rio do
5 bbls crushed Sugar; 5 bbls Pork;
8 " Brown do
1 case Sweet Oil, (in flasks.)
5 bbls superior Rectified Whiskey;
10 boxes and half boxes brown Soap;
Navy Bread, Pilot Bread, Water Crackers, Butter Crackers, and Soda Biscuit, and
8 dozen Gingham Umbrellas. For sale by Mar 24] PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

Situation Wanted.

THE subscriber is desirous of obtaining a situation in some mercantile house in the town of Wilmington, as Accountant and Book-keeper. He can bring the best testimonials of capacity and character. His services can be obtained for a moderate compensation. For further information apply at the Journal Office.

J. C. McDONALD.

March 24, 1848—[28-tf

FRESH POND ICE!

THE undersigned have purchased the unexpired Lease of the large ICE HOUSE, formerly kept by Mr. Keith, and for the past year by Dr. WALKER, and are in daily expectation of a cargo of Boston Ice, and will continue to keep this great luxury throughout the season, in any quantity that may be wanted. We have engaged the services of a young man whose only duty will be to attend to the wants of the public, where they may be supplied at *all hours of the day*, or at night, by application to either of the undersigned. We have taken some heavy contracts, which will require our keeping a large and constant supply.

Our Ice House will be opened on the 1st day of April, where we shall be pleased to receive the favors of our old patrons and friends in town and country, at the lowest prices. Address P. M. WALKER & Co. P. M. WALKER.

March 24.—[28-6t] A. C. EVANS.

☞ Cronicle and Commercial copy 6w.

Fresh Drugs, Chemicals, &c.

THE subscribers have, and are constantly receiving, supplies of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., consisting in part of Pylpecac., Rhei, Jalap, Colocynth, Colombo, Scillæ, Gamboge, Opium, Cort Ulmi, James and Dover's Powders, Precip, Carb. Iron, Gum Opii, Bermuda Arrow Root, American, do Pearl Barley, Cort Cinch., Hyd. Chlo. Mit., Hyd. Ft Chlo., Di Arsenite of Quinine, Valeriaunte of Zinc, sulph Quinine, Nitrate of Lead Iodide of Mercury, do Silver, do Sulphur, do Arsenic, do Lead, Phos Ammonia, Phos Soda, sulph and acet Morphine, Piperine, Elaterium, Salacine, sulph and acet Zinc, Bi Cort Potass, Citric Acid, Tannin, Aqua Ammonia, do concentrated, sulph Æther, Crome Green, do Yellow, Red Lead, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, White and Black Lead, Linseed and Train Oil, Fancy Hair, Tooth, Nail, Cloth, and Flesh Brushes, Combs, Fancy Shaving and Toilet Soap, plain do Logwood, Copperas, Indigo, &c. &c. For sale, Wholesale and Retail by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS, March 24 Druggists and Chemists.

BRUSHES! BRUSHES!!
Just Received, per Schooner Elonise,

WE invite the attention of the public to the following:

2 doz.	Adelaide	Fine	Hair	Brushes.
2 "	Ottoman	do	do	do
1 "	Infant, very	do	do	do
2 "	Niagara	do	do	do
½ "	Electric super	do	do	do
½ "	Raised handle	do	do	do
½ "	Solid Rosewood	do	do	do
3 "	Improved Shaving			do
1 "	Bone top	do		do fine
½ "	do	do brushes, a new and superior article.		
1 "	Artist Tools.			
3 "	Marking Brushes.			
12 "	Camel Hair Pencils, good.			
8 "	Ext Paint Brushes, from 000 to 6.			
6 "	" Sash Tools, from 6 to 1.			
½ "	" Varnish Brushes, &c. &c.			

For sale by LIPPITT & WILKINGS. Druggists and Chemists.

March 24

Organ for Sale.

THE ORGAN, at present in use in St. James Church, Wilmington, is well suited to the purposes of a small Church or Musical Society, and will be sold low; apply to S. Jewett, J. Gammell,

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, March 27, 1848.

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.—In our last, we copied an article from the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian on the subject of a canvass of the State by the Democratic candidate for Governor. In that article it was stated that Mr. Leak had written a letter to a gentleman of the West, in which he (Mr. Leak) says that he cannot consent to accept the nomination should it be tendered to him by the Convention, if a condition of that nomination is a canvass of the State. We found the letter in the Standard of the 23d instant, but too late for publication in our last paper. We give it in this in order that the Democracy in this part of the State may judge for themselves the reasons assigned by Mr. Leak for this determination. It is needless for us to say that our own views remain unchanged. We think the State, under present circumstances, should be thoroughly canvassed. We think that the Democratic party should insist upon this, if possible. We say again, that, were the question presented for the first time, we would probably be of Mr. Leak's opinion. At this late day, however, we think the good of our cause, which we regard as the good of the country, makes the canvass of the State not only proper but almost absolutely necessary. We again express the hope that should the Convention select Mr. Leak, he will be induced to yield on this point to the wishes of the party. With this, we will stop for the present.

From the New Orleans Picayune, March 20

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES.

Since our last publication the steam ship Massachusetts and the Danvers, Capt. Grafton, have arrived from Vera Cruz with later and important intelligence. The Danvers brings the latest dates, her advices being to the 12th inst. from Vera Cruz.

As we were led to anticipate by our previous advices, the negotiations of the Mexican commissioners, with those appointed by Gen. Butler, have terminated in an armistce. Gen. Worth and Gen. Smith represented Gen. Butler in the negotiations. We hear a good deal of dissatisfaction expressed with the terms of the convention entered into, but have no time to discuss them here. The following are the orders of Gen. Butler promulgating the convention:

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF MEXICO,
Mexico, March 6, 1848.
ORDERS NO. 18.

The Major General commanding, publishes for the guidance of the army the following articles of a military convention for the provisional suspention of hostilities between the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico, and directs the same to be strictly observed:

Military Convention for the Provisional Suspension of Hostilities.

The undersigned met in the city of Mexico on the 29th of February, 1848, for the purpose of complying with the 2d article of the treaty of peace, which was signed at the town of Guadalupe Hidalgo on the 2d inst., in which it is agreed as follows:

Immediately upon the signature of this treaty a convention shall be entered into between a commissioner or commissioners appointed by the general-in-chief of the forces of the U. S., and such as may beappointed by the Mexican Government, to the end that a provisional suspension of hostilities shall take place, and that, in the places occupied by the said forces, constitutional order may be re-established, as regards the political, administrative and judicial branches, so far as this shall be permitted by the circumstances of military occupation.

When, having mutually exhibited and examined their respective full powers, which were found full and satisfactory, they agreed upon the following articles:

Art. 1. There shall be an absolute and general suspension of arms & hostilities throughout the whole Republic of Mexico between the forces of the United States of America and those of the United Mexican States, and consequently immediately after the publication of this convention for the suspension of hostilities, in any place or district, no act of hostility of any kind shall be committed by the forces of either party, and if any person or persons be guilty of any breach of this article, they shall be individually liable to be tried and condemned under the laws of war.

Art. 2. The troops of the United States shall not advance beyond the positions already occupied by them towards any part of the Mexican territory not now in their possession, nor extend in any manner the limits of their present occupation; nor shall the troops of the U. States advance from the positions now occupied by them, but each party may move freely and peaceably, as they find most convenient, within the limits of their occupation—neither passing through a territory occupied by the other.

Art. 3. All persons of either nation, not belonging to the army, may travel without molestation wherever their business may call them, subject to the laws of the country; but all persons belonging to the army, travelling from the posts of one towards those of the other, shall be accompanied by a flag of truce or a safe conduct.

Art. 4. In the Federal District and in all States occupied by the American troops, the collection of all the contributions of war provided for by General Orders Nos. 376 and 895 of the commander-in-chief of said forces, due or becoming due for the months of February and March, shall be suspended until the expiration of this convention; and upon the ratification by the Mexican Government of the treaty of peace signed on the 2d inst., all such contributions for the months of February and March and afterwards shall be entirely remitted. But the tax on gaming houses, liquor shops, and places of public amusement shall continue to be collected as now, in each place occupied by the American troops, until the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty, without prejudice to the rights of the municipal authorities to collect taxes as heretofore.

Art 5. With a view to the re-establishment of constitutional order as regards the political, administrative and judicial branches, it is agreed that in all places occupied by the American forces the citizens of the Mexican Republic shall be free to exercise all their political rights in electing and installing the General, State and municipal authorities, which belong to the territorial divisions fixed by the Mexican laws and constitution. The American authorities will respect the exercise of those rights, and will consider those as duly elected who are held as such by the Mexican Government. And in like manner will be considered those civil appointments made by the Mexican General or State Government.

Art. 6. Whenever an election is to be held in any town or place occupied by the American troops, upon due notice thereof being given to the commanding officer, he shall march the whole of his force out of the limits of such town or place, and there remain with them until after the hour at which such elections should be concluded, leaving within the town or place only the force necessary for the security of his barracks, hospitals, stores and quarters. And no person belonging to the American army shall by any means, or on any consideration, attempt to obstruct or interfere with any elections; in order that they may be conducted according to the Mexican law. In Vera Cruz the troops shall retire within the walls of the fortifications, and there remain until the elections are concluded.

Art. 7. The Mexican authorities, whether General, State or municipal, shall have full liberty to establish and collect, in the places occupied by the American troops, all taxes and reveneus in conformity with the laws of the country, to appoint all officers and agents necessary for the purpose, to dispose of such revenues as they may think fit, without any intervention on the part of the American troops, excepting from this stipulation all duties collected in the custom houses, all internal duties on transit, and those collected on the precious metals in the places occupied.

But if the Mexican Government desire to re establish the tobacco monopoly, it shall give public notice of its intention, sixty days, to be counted from the date of this convention, in order that the holders of that article may have time to dispose of it: Nor shall any tax be laid upon any one belonging to the American army, nor on its necessary supplies.

Art. 8. In all places of the Mexican Republic, the revenue and administrations of the post office shall be re-established as they previously existed. All post houses, post offices, public stages, horses, mules, and other means of transportation, shall receive the protection of the forces of both parties, and the whole shall be managed and conducted by the persons appointed in conformity with the law, by the Mexican Government.

Art. 9. Should there be any stock or deposit of tobacco, stamped paper or playing cards, or other articles of commerce belonging to the Mexican Government, or to that of any of the States, in any place occupied by the American troops, and of which they have not taken possession; such articles may be freely taken possession of by the Mexican Government and transported in such manner, and to such places, as may suit its convenience.

Art. 10. Immediately after the publication of this convention, all public offices not in the occupation of the American troops, and all archives, utensils and furniture of such offices, shall be delivered up to the officers of the State or General Governments; and as soon as other convenient places can be provided for the troops and officers now occupying them, all convents of nuns, colleges for education, public hospitals and other buildings for charitable purposes, shall be immediately vacated and delivered up.

Art. 11. In all places occupied by the American troops, the Federal and State Courts of justice and civil tribunals of every grade, may enter freely and without any interruption, upon the exercise of their appropriate functions, in conformity with the Mexican law. Nor will the American military tribunals created by their authority, take cognizance of, or interfere in any cause or matter, unless a person belonging to the American army be originally a party, or the interest of the American Government or army be concerned; in which cases the jurisdiction shall remain in them; and the Mexican tribunals recognized and to be respected by the American army, shall be those designated as legal by the proper authority of the Mexican General or State Governments respectively.

Art 12. In the Federal District there may be organized and armed a force of 600 men of police or national guard, to preserve order and maintain police, and in other places occupied by the American forces, the commanders thereof and the Mexican civil authorities shall agree on the establishment of a convenient force for similar purposes.

Art. 13. In future, as heretofore, in all the places occupied, Mexicans or foreigners resident in Mexico, shall enjoy the protection of person and property guaranteed by the constitution and laws of the Republic—and as has heretofore been done, all supplies taken for the American army shall be paid for at fair prices.

Art. 14. The commanding officers of the American forces on the northern frontier of Mexico, shall use all their influence to prevent the incursions of savages into the Mexican territory, and the robbery and ill treatment of the inhabitants. And the Mexican forces may assemble, oppose and pursue said Indians even within the lines occupied by the American troops, without being considered as infringing the provisions of this convention.

Art. 15. The American army will continue to respect, as hitherto, the temples and free exercise of the religion of the people of the Mexican Republic, in public and private—and church property shall be subject only to such laws as were in existence, or may be passed, by the Mexican Government.

Art. 16. If any body of armed men be assembled in any part of the Mexican Republic with a view of committing hostilities, not authorized by either Government, it shall be the duty of either or both of the contracting parties to oppose and disperse such body, without considering those who compose it as having forfeited the protection of the laws of nations, unless they have been guilty of robbery or murder. The performance of this duty shall not be considered an infraction of this convention.

Art. 17 This convention shall remain in force during the period fixed by the treaty signed on the 2d instant, at Guadalupe Hidalgo—or until one party shall give to the other notice of its termination, with the following additional delay, viz: Five days for all places within sixty leagues of the capitol, seven days for all places within ninety leagues, and twenty days for all other places. The ratification of this convention shall be exchanged at Mexico within seven days from its signature.

In faith of which, this convention has signed in qualruplicate by the commissioners, the day, month and year first mentioned.

IGNACIO DE MORO Y VILAMIL.
BENITO QUIJANO.
W. J. WORTH, Bvt. Maj. Gen.
PERSIFOR F. SMITH, Bvt. Brig. Gen.

This is a true copy of the original, which was approved in the city of Queretaro by the general-in-chief of the army, by order of his Excellency the President, which was communicated to us with the note of his Excellency the Minister of War, under date of March 4, which follows:

"On this day I transmit to the General-in-chief of the Army of Operations at Queretaro, the following copy:

"His Excellency, the President *pro tem.*, in a council with the ministers, has examined the Armistice, agreed between the Mexican Generals Don Ignacio de Moro y Villomil and Don Benito Quijano and the Generals of the American army, Worth and Smith, and you are hereby authorized, as General-in-chief of the Army of Operations, to give your signature to the said document accompanying those two originals, signed by the aforesaid generals.

"After having ratified these documents you will forward them to this office."

In consequence of this order, the general-in-chief has sanctioned the armistice, the copy of which I return, with the two copies that you transmitted me with your note of the 2d of the present month, to be ratified by the general-in-chief of the North American army. Be pleased to send it to this office so that it be published in due form of law.

IGNACIO DE MOROY VILAMIL.
BENITO QUIJANO.

Ratified by me, in the city of Mexico, the 5th of March, 1848. W. O. BUTLER,
Major Gen. U. S. A. Commanding.

Our readers may recollect that Gen'l Lane left the city of Mexico on the 17th February on some secret expedition, with the same command which accompanied him against Tehuacan and Orizaba He returned to Mexico on the 1st inst., after having encountdred and dispersed the command of Father Jarauta.

[The Am. Star here gives the particulars of the expedition referred to above. Gen'l Lane encountered the Guerrillas under Jarauta, at Sequaltaplan The Star says:]

Before arriving, [at Sequaltaplan,] however, they were informed that 3000 Lancers were there. By turn, the Texans were in the advance, preceded by Lane and Hays, and when they got opposite the first house in the edge of the town, volley of escopeta balls came whistling from it. The doors were soon opened, and the assailants killed. The next house or curatel, it was the same thing, and Major Polk coming up, the town was regularly assailed; the enemy firing from every house.—In some instances we are told, it came to a hand-to hand fight. In a short time the enemy were driven from their positions, and some of them collecting in a body outside the town, were pursued respectively by Lane and Hays, and terribly cut up.

The loss in killed, on the side of the enemy is set down at 100 at least. We lost one man killed, and four wounded. Fifty prisoners were brought into the city yesterday, amongst whom were Capt. Montano, and two Lieuts. Col. Montano, the father of the captain, was killed, as was also Padre Martinez, the second and bosom friend of Jarauta. Jarauta, himself, it is believed, was wounded, but he escaped, with five or six men.

All the men in the command are highly spoken of—the Texans, Riflemen, and Dragoons, have proved themselves worthy to follow such a leader.

The best feeling prevailed with all the citizens in the towns and haciendas—quartermasters and commissaries were along, who purchased all that was needed, from the time they left until their return to this city.

A few more expeditions like this and the guerrillas of the country will be scarce.

It is said that General Pillow has been restored to his command as well as Gen. Worth.

The steamer Edith arrived at Vera Cruz, on the 11th inst. Mr. Freaner, the bearer of despatches from the Government, was a passenger on her. He left the evening of that day for Mexico, escorted by Kerr's Louisiana Mounted Men and some Dragoons.

The Great Western likewise arrived at Vera Cruz on the 11th inst.

By the following orders it will be seen that the anniversary of the debarkation of our troops at Vera Cruz was duly commemorated:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VERA CRUZ,
March 8, 1848.

ORDERS NO. 83.

To-morrow, the 9th March, being the anniversary of the disembarkation of the American army before this city, all public offices will be closed. A national salute will be fired by Capt Shover, on the mole, at mid day.

By order of Brig. Gen. Twiggs.
W. T. H. BROOKS, A. A. A. G.

We make copious extracts from the files of the Free American, which we have received by this arrival.

The co-partnership existing between Messrs. Peoples & Barnard, in the publication of the American Star has been desolved, and that paper is now conducted by Mr. Peoples. A change has also taken place in the North American. It is now published by Messrs. Toby, Callahan & Co.

Washinton's birth day was celebrated in Mexico by all the Americans, and by a great many Mexicans.

The troops stationed at Mexico, San Angle, Tacubaya, Chapultepec and Molino del Rey, were to be mustered and inspected on the 29th. An order to that effect was published on the 22d

On the 29th Gen'l Cadwallader arrived at Mexico from Toluca, accompanied by his staff—Capt Deas and Lt. Anderson—Maj. Wright, Capt. Steptoe, Capt. Thompson, Dr. Cuyler, Lts. Chapman, Caldwell and Stever, A. Q. M., the latter from Lerma.

Some difficulty arose among the Ayuntamiento of Mexico about the four days of suspension of the collection of assessments; the members had all sent their resignations to the Governor. The Archbishop of Mexico has written a long protest against the heavy assessments on the church property.

Santa Anna was again at Tehuacan on the 12th, having left Orizaba on the night previous. The government has given him the passport, but it was generally believed that his intention in asking it was only to lull the government to sleep, in order that he might put himself at the head of a body of troops.

Maj. Caldwell's train arrived from Vera Cruz on the 1st inst. It went through without meeting with any accident.

Feb. 24.—The Eco del Comercio has a letter from Guadalupe, giving the result of the elections recently held. Sr. Otero was chosen Senator in opposition to Gomez Farias. Herrera was the choice of the people for President. The writer says the prevailing sentiment among all intelligent people is in favor of peace.

The Governors of the States of Jalisco and Zacatecas have answered the circular, and wish to know why the treaty is not published.

The State of San Luis expresses the same dissatisfaction, and the Ayuntamiento declares that the State does not recognize the General Government of the nation, and in future will yield no obedience to it.

Yelez, the revolutionary chieftain of Sinaloa has, in obedience to orders from the Government, turned over the command to Colonel Echever, and his political command to the Governor of the State. He will report himself to the Government, together with all his officers.

The South of the State of Mexico is represented by a correspondent of the Monitor to be under the influence of Gen'l Alvarez. Gov. Oliguibel was still held prisoner by the former.

PUEBLA.—Gov. Izunza has returned to Atlixco, where again the Government of the State will be administered. The revolutionary spirit which for a time reared itself in the State, has completely subsided.

Sr. Arellano, Governor of Guanajuato, has answered the Rosas circular in a tone that shows that he is evidently opposed to the treaty of peace. He wishes that the treaty be published previous to its being acted upon by Congress. Sr. Rosas answered, and the matter stands thus. It will be remembered that Arellano was a strong supporter of Pena y Pena not long since.

In Oajaca, a newspaper, the Spirit of Independence, suggests to send an army against the city of Mexico.

From the American Star of March 1st.

The Independence of San Luis Potosi, of the 25th, contains the order from the Governor dissolving the Ayuntamiento. It will be recollected that this body took the responsibility of answering the circular of Rosa.

From Queretaro, Quadalajara, Guanajuato, Zacatecas, &c., we have not a word worth translating. The subject of peace or war is not spoken of. El Gladiator is the name of a new Spanish paper started in Puebla. From From it we learn that the revolution in Huauchinango has been ended—the troops of Barbero have capitulated on honorable terms to the forces of the Governor of the State.

The following is an extract of a letter published in the Free American, dated Puebla, Feb'y 21:—

The health of the troops here is good; they all look well.

The court martial for the trial of Worth & Co. has not yet convened. Gen'l Cushing is the only member here, but the others are expected daily.

There is considerable excitement about peace, but it is generally believed that it will not be ratified.

Captain Lewis, of the Louisiana Mounted Men, with a part of his company, left here the other day for the city of Mexico, as an escort to the bearer of despatches.

From the Star of February 26.

QUERETARO.—There were thirty-one members present at the meeting held on Monday last, the 21st inst. Letters were received from Senor Jose Maria Franco, deputy from the State of Mexico, assigning the reason for his not making his appearance to attend to his duties. Another, also, from Elizondo, deputy from Coahuila, stating that he should be in Queretaro immediately. Another meeting was ordered to be held on the 29th inst. Several communications were received from the Minister of Relations, inclosing the answers of the Governors of Sonora and Tobasco, to the order of the Government to have and procure the attendance of the deputies from those States to report themselves at Queretaro immediately. This, together with another communication from the Commissary of the Oajaca, stating that neither of the Deputies or Senators from that State had appeared at his office to receive their pay, were referred, and no further action had on the subject.

The elections for Senators and Deputies had taken place in the State of Puebla.

Another meeting of the Deputies was to be held on the 29th instant, and, we must add, that we hope it will show an increase of the members in attendance. There is no excuse for their prolonged absence, and the absentees should be marked men.

From the Star of March 3.

QUERETARO.—Another meeting of the Senators and Deputies present in Queretaro, was to have been held on Monday last. Whether there was a "junta," and if so, whether it showed an increase in numbers, we are unable to say. No advices, that we are aware of, have been received from the seat of Government since our last summary of the initiatory proceedings. The Monitor, in its last two numbers, has had a number of well written editorials, urging the importance of a speedy assemblage of Congress. That paper of yesterday commences an article with the following statement, viz: "By the advices which we have received from Queretaro, we learn that three Deputies resident in this capital, and who could not repair to the seat of Government through want of means, have brought the subject to the knowledge of the Minister of the Treasury, through a person in Queretaro. The Minister, in consequence, has ordered that the first proceeds from the tobacco rent shall be paid to the Deputies mentioned, to enable them to meet their travelling expenses. It is also ordered that this measure be published for the benefit of all other Deputies similarly situated."

The *Monitor* thinks the measure will remove most of the obstacles which have hitherto stood in the way of an early meeting of Congress. We hope it may, for we are getting disgusted with the course which the members elect of the Mexican Congress are pursuing at this time. If they will not come together, is there no way to compel them to do so? We want them to assemble either to approve or reject the treaty. Why do they hang back like boys, as if afraid to meet a question of greater interest and importance to Mexico than the United States.

For the Journal.

CHANT TO FREEDOM!

BY JOHN ROBINSON,
PROFESSOR OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Columbia, bright land of fair liberty, hail!
Long may concord and unison thro'out thee prevail!
Be thy star-spangled banner to glory unfurl'd;
Be thy sons and thy virtues fam'd over the world.
Young Nation, God bless thee!

States, Kingdoms, and Empires!—their rise and decline!
Poor tints evanescent!—the broad chart of time
Barely notes their existence—scarce marks where they stood,
Nor shall *ours* be *their* fate 'till we cease to be good.
Great Nation, God grace thee!

The hist'ry of nations I've noted with care
Ere they fell, had low vice and injustice been there;
Then be yours the proud province to guard against these—
From the lands that produc'd them don't fathomless seas
Dear Nation, protect thee!

But nearest, and worst, vile Britannia eschew;
Be her wiles, the base tyrant, a warning to you:—
Her own subjects curse her!—already her fall!—
"Mene Tekel Upharsan," she reads on the wall!
And a pulse in my heart, for the land of my birth,
Throbs, delighted, to revel her downfall in mirth.
How she struts, heartless tyrant! incrusted in crime,
Inebriate with blood! does not John the Divine
Point to her as the strumpet.

Join then, sons of union! march forward in love,
And with conscience unseer'd, ask your aid from above;
Let political feeling ne'er guide you so far,
As for once to lose sight of proud liberty's star;
Let the shade of your Washington brighten to view
That his mantle, at parting, was caught up by you.
Free Nation, God bless thee!

GOLDSBORO', March, 1848.

"The same pulse should beat in high gratefulness in the breast of every subject of the Union. Ireland—unconquered Ireland—the nursery of literature and liberty when all Europe was enshrouded in the gloom of ignorance, is now a degraded—a famishing—province of England. What would America be now had she preserved the connexion? A tool to sacrifice the blood of innocent nations for British aggrandizement!

☞The London Daily News acknowledges the correctness of the Hon. S. R Hobbie's report on the postal difficulties between the two countries, and very frankly admits that *the course of the British Post Office is illiberal and impolitic.*

What a Farce.—Captain May, who commanded the Teviot, when Paredes entered Vera Cruz in her, and who was censured by the Government for his conduct, is now in command of the royal steamer Medway!
Philadelphia Bulletin.

Serious Accident.—We understand that Major Van Buren, second son of the ex-President, and for many years an officer in the United States Army, met with a serious accident on Wednesday, by the fall of his horse on the Avenue, striking his head, producing a contusion, from the effect of which he lay more than an hour insensible in the road. He had returned a week or two since from the army on sick leave, after participating in all the actions from Vera Cruz to the capital, of aid-de-camp to General Scott, and prior to his arrival as a member of the staff of General Taylor, from the commencement of the war. He was resorting to horseback exercise, under the advice of his physician, when the accident occurred, and he still lies in a very critical state. The modesty and galiantry of Major Van Buren are subjects of pride to his native State, and shed fresh lustre on a name already distinguished.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Merit Rewarded.—William C. Tobey, the editor of the Mexico "North American," and Edmund Underwood, son of an old typo of Pennsylvania, have been promoted from the ranks to the dignity of 2d Lieutenants in the 4th Regiment of Regular Infantry. They both enlisted as privates in the Cameron Guards, and have distinguished themselves in the land of the Aztecs.

Arrival of a Slaver.—The barque Laurens, of Sag Harbor, captured with all her crew, 12 in number, near Rio, on a charge of being engaged in the slave trade, has arrived at New York, in charge of acting master Renshaw.—When captured, she was bound to the coast of Africa, with a cargo of 54,000 gallons of water, and $20,000, and purported on her manifest to be bound to Batavia.—*Balt. Clipper.*

Condition of Ireland—The Famine.—The famine in Ireland is spreading. Galway continues in a terribly distressed condition. There have been no fewer than 100 deaths during the week ending on Monday, in the poor-house, gaol, and hospital of the town. In Connemara it is quite usual for the bodies to remain uninterred four, five, and even six days, no one being found to take the trouble of interring them. The state of Mayo is not less deplorable than that of Galway. The names of seventeen persons whose death starvation has caused, are given in the Mayo Telegraph.

Tar—The Savannah Georgian of the 22d ultimo, notices the shipment to that port of 30 barrels of Tar, by Mr. O. Morgan, of Black Creek, East Florida. Mr. M. will continue the shipment, if he finds a profitable sale. The same paper states this to be the first shipment of the kind from Florida.—*Florida paper.*

From the Raleigh Standard.

MARCH 14, 1848.

W. W. HOLDEN, Esq. My dear Sir: Enclosed you have for publication a copy of a letter (with slight immaterial alterations) which was forwarded to W. Lander, Esq., of Lincolnton, on the 15th ultimo.

Not having noticed its publication in the "Lincoln Courier," I fear it may have miscarried.

My present position before the Democratic party, is the apology I offer for the request made.

You will therefore please publish the letter, with this note, as explanatory thereto.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
W. F. LEAK.

ROCKINGHAM, RICHMOND CO.,
Feb'y 15, 1848.

My Dear sir.—Your letter of the 1st inst. has been received, through which I have been informed of the desire of many of the good citizens of Western Carolina to present my name to the Democratic State Convention, shortly to assemble, to select a candidate for the Gubernatorial chair. And you ask, whether I would accept a nomination if tendered by that body?

I avail myself of the occasion with which a reply to the above interrogatory furnishes me, of giving publicity to my views on a matter that is intimately connected with the subject of your communication; as it is more than probable, from the indications of public sentiment in which you allude, as well as from information gathered from private correspondence, that my name would have been presented to the Convention with the implied understanding, that if selected, I would conform to the party usage of canvassing the State. To this usage I am opposed; and the reasons on which this opposition is founded I proceed briefly to state.

Of the propriety of a State canvass, I have from its first introduction, entertained doubts, which have at length ripened into the conviction that it is fraught with evil, and should be abolished.

In theory it seems best to conform to the genius of our popular institutions, yet when carried into practice, its inconveniences are so great and its consequences so pernicious, that it contravenes the very principle which seemingly upholds it;—thereby showing it to be like many other things, right in theory but *wrong* in practice, I am opposed to it for the reason, that although Democratic in appearance it is really aristocratic in its effects; as it *restricts*, instead of enlarging, the circle from which a choice can be made, and confines it to a particular class—to men of "fluency of speech;"—and as if still further to narrow the range of selection, it interposes a barrier to the elevation of all but men of *wealth*. For none but such (if they be prudent men) can make such a sacrifice of their time and means as a canvass of the State requires. Now, although to myself individually, the expense of a canvass might be a matter of but little consideration, yet there are many in N. C. who possess qualifications which would adorn the Executive chair, against whom it operates to their entire exclusion. If such be its operations, in what does the differences consist, whether the Executive chair be limited in *so many words* to men of wealth, or a system be continued which is so expensive as to accomplish that result?

The tendency of a practice should be scrutinized with the same distrustful jealousy as that which watches the introduction of a new principle into organic law. But let the propriety of this practice become a "thorned opinion"—deeply fixed and rooted in the minds of the people, and it will require a high degree of moral courage to assail it, and a still higher degree of self-sacrificing patriotism to put it down.

I am further opposed to the practice for the reason that an energetic canvass not only endangers the health, but also the *life*, of the candidate. In this I am sustained by the almost unanimous opinion of Western Carolina. The melancholy result of a recent campaign is fresh in the recollection of many who still mourn the loss of one whose life became a sacrifice to the labors and exposures of a summer's campaign. But for this, the lamented Hoke might have been spared to fill those stations for which his talents and many virtues so pre-eminently distinguished him.

I am opposed to it because it introduces an improper standard as a test of qualification—insisting upon the non-essentials, and overlooking those which should be of first importance. Although we may not yet have had occasion to complain that either usefulness as a citizen, enlarged views as a statesman, or character as a man, has been overlooked, yet that such will be the consequences of this practice, I firmly believe.

If additional proof was wanting that these are not idle apprehensions, we have it in the recent fact that a highly respectable gentleman of the opposition has been forced to decline a nomination on similar grounds.

Finally, I am opposed to it from other and higher considerations. The shameful excesses and demoralizing influences of the "Hard Cider" campaign, brought about by the Presidential candidates visiting from State to State, continue fresh in the recollection; and if the system of canvassing from county to county be not abolished, we may confidently predict, at no very distant day, the re-enactment of similar scenes. In the progress of the campaign, after the argument is exhausted, the "revelry" will commence; excitement will produce excitement, one improper outlay call forth another, until he will be most successful who is *most profuse*. In this condition of things the real interest of the State will be sacrificed, the morals of its citizens debauched, and the office filled by the mere political demagogue, who, by inflating himself with the "fumes" of an excited populace, has risen to a rank beyond his merit.

That questions may arise of such extraordinary moment as to justify a "canvass," I cannot doubt, but this should constitute the *exception* and not the *rule*.

In ordinary times, and with the ordinary issues presented, a name as an exponent of the principles of the party is far better, and is all sufficient.

In conclusion, permit me to say to you, and through you to my friends in Western Carolina, and other portions of the State, friendly to my nomination, that while I am neither insensible to the honor they seek to confer, nor unmoved with gratitude at this renewed manifestation of their confidence, yet, entertaining the foregoing views, I would not accept a nomination if made with the understanding that I should "canvass" the State.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
W. F. LEAK.

WM. LANDER, Esq.

British National Clock.—Chamber's Edinburg Journal publishes some particulars respecting the great clock which it is proposed to construct in the tower of the new houses of Parliament. It will be, when completed, the most powerful clock of the kind in the kingdom. According to the specification, it is to "strike the hours on a bell of from eight to ten tons, and if practicable, chime the quarters upon eight bells, and show the time upon four dials about thirty feet in diameter." With the exception of a skeleton dial at Malines, the above dimensions surpass those of any other clock face in Europe. The dial of St. Paul's has yet the largest in Great Britain with a minute hand—it is eighteen feet in diameter. Most of the clocks in Belgium which strike on large bells have to be wound up every day—but the new one is to be an eight day clock, and every resource of modern art and science will be made use of to render it a perfect standard.

State of Feeling in Paris—The New York Express has been shown a letter from a gentleman in Paris, which states, that among the evidences of public feeling in favor of a Republic, that the American Flag (the Stars and Stripes,) was hoisted in many quarters of the city. It should be remembered, however, that there are a large number of Americans now in Paris.

MARBLE MONUMENTS
And Grave Stone Agency.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the *best* and *most extensive* MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either lettered or not, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.

We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined at any time.

J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.

June 18, 1847 40-tf

NEW STORE.

South Side Market-Street, opposite the MARKET HOUSE.

THE subscribers are now opening their stock of DRY GOODS and FAMILY GROCERIES, which consists as follows:

Dry Goods.
Sattinets and Kerseys
Red and white Flannels
Mouslin deLanes
Calicoes [Checks
Bed Tick and Apron
Kentucky Jeans
Bed andNegro Blankets
Vestings, Shawls
Alpaccas, Irish Linen
Silk and cotton hdkfs.
Bleached and bro. Shirting
Ginghams and Cambrics
Hosiery, Comforts
Gurnsey shirts
Blea. and brown Drill
Linen and cotton Diaper

Groceries:
Fulton market Beef
Mess and prime Pork
No. 1 and 2 Mackerel
Brown and Loaf Sugar
Crush'd and pulv'd do.
Java, Rio, and Laguira Coffee
Gunpowder, Hyson and Imperial Tea
Boxes and half boxes bro. Soap,
Tallow, Sperm and Adamantine Candles
Sup. Butter and Cheese
Lamp and Olive Oil
Dried Beef and Tongues
Pickles, Olives, Capers,
Tomato and Walnut Catsup
Pepper Sauce, Sardines
Sap Sago and Pine Apple Cheese
West India Preserves
Prunes, Figs, Raisins,
Currants, Sultana Raisins, (without seed,)
bbls and half bbls Flour
Pepper, Spice, Ginger,
Cinnamon, Starch, Indigo, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Tamarinds
Very superior Tobacco
Mrs. Miller's Scotch
Hominy Beans. [Snuff,

Collins' and Simmons' Axes
Rim and stock Locks
Cupboard and trunk do
Till and Chest do
Board Axes
Drawing Knives
Coopers' Adzes
Do Crows and Vices
Dowelling Bitts
Shovel and Tongs
Knives and Forks
Pocket Knives
Sad Irons, Hinges,
Ball braces, Trace chains
Bellows, bed Cords
Coffee Mills, Nails
Iron and Britania spoons
Scrubbing brushes
Whitewash do
Shoe brushes & blacking
Rat and mouse traps
Match safes, Nests'
weights
Brass Candlesticks
Wire covers,
Hand Saws.

Hollowware.
Pots, Spiders, Ovens,
Skillets, Furnaces, Andirons
A very superior Waffle Iron.

Liquors.
Cogniac Brandy
Madeira & Malmsey do
N. E. Rum and Brandy
Do Whiskey.

Wood Ware.
Cedar and painted Tubs
Painted and varnished Keelers
Sugar boxes, Knife boxes
Flour buckets
Painted and varnished buckets
Brass & Iron bound do
Coaco Dippers
Towel Rollers, Rolling Pins
Butter prints, boot-jacks
Muddlers and Potato mashers

Hardware.
Hatchets and Hammers
Wood ladles and spoons.

And we have a great many articles that are too tedious to mention, but call and examine for yourselves. PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

October 15, 1847—[5-y

Carriages Repaired and Painted.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he has located his shop for *Repairing and Painting* every description of Riding Vehicles, near the corner of Dock and Second streets. He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage; and he will always endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

His charges will be moderate, and the cash will be acceptable, when the work is delivered.

WM. WELLS.
Sept 17, 1847 1-12m

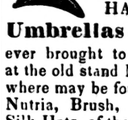
NEW FIRM.

THE subscribers have entered into Co-partnership for the transaction of business in this place. We now offer for sale a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and Cutlery, at as *low* prices, and upon as good terms, as they can be bought at any other house in the place. We respectfully invite those in want of Goods to give us a call, as they may rest assured we will do all in our power to please them. HOLMES & HAWES,

At the stand lately occupied by Z. Latimer.
OWEN HOLMES. JOHN R. HAWES.
Wilmington, N C, January 28, 1848—[20tf

BEAU DIVINE DE VENUS AND NYMPH SOAP, composed of an Eastern Botanic discovery, of surprising efficacy for rendering the *skin soft and fair*, as well as imparting a *delicate roseate hue* to the complexion. As a creator and conservator of that most distinguishing charm of female loveliness, a transparent fair skin, *Jules Haules' Nymph Soap, or Eau Divine de Venus*, may be said to exert almost a magical power. For sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
[Jan 28.] Druggists and Chemists.

MYERS & BARNUM



HAVE received, and are now offering, at wholesale and retail, the largest and best assortment of HATS, CAPS, BONNETS,

Umbrellas & Walking Canes,

ever brought to this market. We continue at the old stand North side of Market Street, where may be found at all times good Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Cassimere, Moleskin, and Silk Hats, of the latest New York city style. Broadcloth, Silk Velvet, Oil Silk, Otter, Seal, Muskrat, and Glazed Lawn Caps, of the latest and most approved fashions. Youth's, Boy's, and Children's Caps, a large variety. Ladies Riding Caps. Gent's Smoking Caps. Infants' Caps of various qualities, patterns, and colors. Fine Silk, Ginghams and Cotton Umbrellas, and a good assortment of Walking Canes. We have also a large stock of

WOOL AND TARPAULIN HATS,

which we will sell by the case or dozen much lower than can be bought elsewhere.

Country Merchants supplied with goods in our line at New York jobbing prices.

Planters and others wishing cheap Hats or Caps for Negroes, will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

N. B. Cash paid for Otter, Mink, Fox, Wild Cat, Raccoon, and Oppossum Skins.
November 19, 1847.

Saddle, Harness, and Trunk MANUFACTORY,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he is (besides the above purchase) receiving additions to his stock; and from the favourable circumstances in which he is enabled to present himself before the public, and from his experience in the above business, he feels assured of his ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage. He has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. Guy C. Hotchkiss, where he will at all times keep a complete assortment of *Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars, Whips, Bitts and Spurs; Carpet and Saddle Bags; Trunks, Valises, &c, &c.*, all of which he will warrant to be of good manufacture and material. And every article connected with the trade will be sold low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

JOHN J. CONOLEY.

☞REPAIRING of all kinds done at the shortest notice, together with trimming Carriages and making Church and other Cushions.
January 7, 1848. J. J. C.

WHISKEY and Domestic Liquors of all kinds, constantly in store, and for sale at lowest cash prices, by WM. A. GWYER.

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs
do do Subpœnas
do do Fi. Fas.
County Court Scire Facias
Apprentice's Indentures
Letters of Administrators
Juror's Tickets
Peace warrants
Constable's bonds
Notes of hand
Checks, Cape Fear Bank
do Branch Bank of the State
Notes, negotiable at bank
Inspector's Certificates
Certificates of Justices attending Court
Appeal Bonds
Marriage Licenses
Guardian Bonds
Administrator's do
Military Ca Sas
Land Deeds
Negro Bonds
Warrants, Ca Sas
Ca Sa bonds
Bills Sale, Negro

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

Merchant Tailoring.

THE subscriber thankful for past favors and respectfully soliciting a continuance of the same, would beg leave to call public attention to his splendid, new, and well assorted stock of GOODS, consisting of Black, Blue, and Brown French and English Cloths, superfine French and English Doeskin Cassimeres, a splendid assortment of Fancy Cassimeres, and Fancy Plaid Vestings, all of the *newest and most fashionable styles*. A large assortment of Gent's Shirts, Stocks, Scar